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23 December 1983

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No. 2777

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CDB, WITH AID FROM BONN, PUSHES ALTERNATE ENERGY STUDY

Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 9 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), aided by an agency in the Federal Republic of Germany, is intensifying a regional programme to develop alternative sources of energy in keeping with an action plan approved by the fourth CARICOM Heads of Government Conference.

The summit in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, last July 4-7, called for expeditious implementation of the comprehensive Regional Energy Action Plan which aims to alleviate 'within the shortest possible time' the adverse impact of energy prices on Caribbean economies.

The plan also deals with such issues as transportation of petroleum products, guaranteed supplies and markets, energy demand management and conservation, development of new and renewable sources of energy and establishment of a supply support mechanism.

For several years the bank's Technology and Energy Unit (TEU), which financing from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), has been vigorously pursuing energy development projects, especially of renewable sources.

The current Biogas Extension Programme, which is a component of the Regional Action Plan, involves Barbados and the islands of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

TEU staff are being assisted by three

experts from the German Appropriate Technology Exchange (GATE), who have already begun work in Barbados. Total cost of this programme is estimated at US\$520 000.

The goal is to establish the biogas digestion of wastes as a practical and economic means of solving problems of environmental pollution and waste conversion to useful by-products such as fuel, fertiliser and animal feed supplements.

The focus of action will be wastes produced by cattle, pig and poultry farms and agro-based industry in some islands and school and public latrines in one island.

The TEU and German experts will seek to develop and adapt biogas plants to the climatic, ecological and socio-economic conditions and the available sources of biomass in the region.

They will also demonstrate for the benefit of Governments and the private sector, the technical feasibility and the economic, ecological and social benefits of utilising biogas technology for farms, agro-industries, rural and urban communities.

Further, they will identify and evaluate potential applications for biogas technologies in the OECS States and Barbados.

They will seek to create a cadre of trained artisans and technicians able to design, build and operate biogas digesters and utilise their products efficiently and effectively.

DETAILS ON MIDDLE PARANA PROJECT CONSORTIUM, OBJECTIVES

Buenos Aires REALIDAD ENERGETICA in Spanish No 5, May 83 pp 14-16

[Interview with Roberto Sanmartino, executive vice president of Techint]

[Text] Question: Can you give us a brief description of the project?

Answer: The Middle Parana river is the section of the Parana between the confluence of the Parana and Paraguay rivers and the cities of Santa Fe and Parana; its length is approximately 650 km. This section has a drop of approximately 34 meters, which, with the average flow of 16,000 m³/second, amounts to an average annual energy level of 40,000 GWh/year. Of this amount, 34,000 GWh/year can be used by the Hydroelectric Development of the Middle Parana. This development consists of two locks, a North Lock at Pati and a South Lock at Chapeton.

The study of the first lock (the North Lock at Pati) is in its prefeasibility phase, while the second lock (the South Lock at Chapeton) already has an Executive Project which is in its final review phase, with a completion date set for 31 October 1983.

The Middle Parana-South Lock project at Chapeton calls for a frontal lock with a total length of 8 kms, including:

- a. A dam made of loose materials (embankment of dredged sand) with a volume of 27.4 million mts³.
- b. A hydroelectric power plant equipped with 48 Kaplan turbine bulb units and horizontal-axis generators of 62.5 MW each, with a total installed power of 3,000 MW. The power plant is combined with a surface spillway.

- c. A main spillway which, like the one combined with the power plant, is designed for a high-water level of 71,400 m³/s.
- d. A navigation lock 235 meters long and 27 meters wide with a usable draft of 6.40 meters (21 feet).
- d. Two fish ladders each 20 meters wide, with current flows between 0.2 and 1.2 meters per second.

The lateral lock on the western (right) side consists of a dam made of loose materials, 236 km in length, with a total volume of 213 million m³. Of this amount, 148 million m³ consist of an embankment made of dredged sand, and 65 million m³ of compacted embankment. All of the project's structures will use 4 million m³ of concrete.

Question: As this is a large-scale project with many aspects, can you give us some information on the different purposes of this project?

Answer: The Middle Parana-South Lock Development is a multipurpose project, including the following aspects:

1. Energy

Installed power capacity of 3,000 MW. It can deliver peak power for 6 hours a day, 99 percent of the time, with 2,870 MW at the transformer terminals, and an average annual generating capacity of 18,570 GWh.

2. Navigation

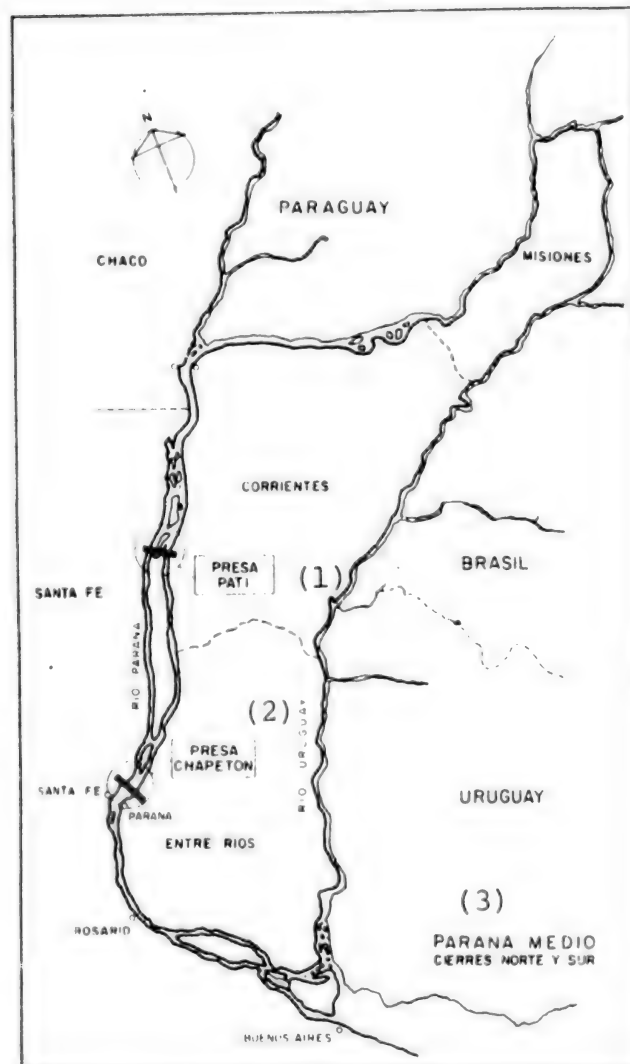
The project allows navigation with a draft of 21 feet as far up the river as Reconquista, 100 percent of the time.

3. Protection from flooding

The lateral dam on the right bank will avoid the present periodic flooding of the river which, covering the coastal dike and Provincial Road no 1, floods large sections of land (approximately 900,000 hectares).

4. Land reclamation

The project includes the draining of rainwater into collection canals, which will make it possible to reclaim about 330,000 hectares of lowlands that are now submerged (Santa Fe area between Provincial Road no 1 and National Road no 11).



Key:

1. Pati dam
2. Chapeton dam
3. Middle Parana: North and South Locks

5. Compensatory Irrigation

The current studies call for irrigation of 200,000 hectares. This will be done by gravity feed and pumping, with the possibility of bringing in new areas in addition to those now covered by the studies.

6. Communications

Plans call for the construction of a four-lane highway and a railroad on the frontal dam, to link the right (Santa Fe) shore with the left (Entre Rios) shore. Access from Provincial Road no 1 has been planned as a dredged embankment in the island area up to the intersection with the lateral and frontal dams, where an interchanger will be located, providing access to the road located on top of the lateral dam and the highway on the frontal dam.

7. Tourism, fishing, and recreation

Question: How long has the Middle Parana project been official? And what is its current status?

Answer: In 1957, the provisional government of Argentina issued decree-law no 11955-57, which was later ratified by law no 14467 of 23 September 1958, requesting Water and Electric Energy to program the preliminary studies necessary to determine the advisability of carrying out the advanced preliminary projects for the Middle Parana Development.

At the beginning of the 1970s, Water and Electric Energy began preliminary studies in the area of the project. These studies indicated that it would be wise to divide the Middle Parana Development into two sections, north and south, for its integral development. This conclusion changed the earlier studies covering the entire section, which had presented a general plan for this project with a separation into three units.

The technical-economic prefeasibility study produced positive results and led to a decision to undertake the following phase of the project, as reported in the "Technical-Economic Feasibility Report on the Integral Development of the Middle Parana at Chapeton Lock," which was issued in 1976 by the Middle Parana Projects and Studies Office.

Finally, with the Executive Project completed under the responsibility of Water and Electric Energy, that company was authorized by an executive authority decree to contract with the firm TPE (V/O TECHNOPROMEXPORT), a representative of Hydroproject in the USSR, for the technical assistance necessary for preparing the executive project for the South Lock (Chapeton) of the Middle Parana Development.

The executive project was completed in 1982, and is now undergoing its final review. Its conclusion, in accordance

with Resolution SE - No 343 of the department of energy (MOSP), should be released before 31 October 1983.

Upon completion of the final review, that is, after 31 October 1983, the government will have the data it needs to make its decision about the immediate or future completion of the project.

Since the government-elect will be in office at the start of next year, it will be responsible for deciding on the precise construction schedule for the project. Its decision will be based on the energy problem and on considerations of an economic and political nature. Nonetheless, since this is an exclusively national project which will have a considerable impact on regional socio-economic development, its priority seems to be self-evident.

The construction schedule calls for a total time of 10 years from the start of the project until the start in operation of the last turbo-generator unit. Therefore, given the current lag in energy construction projects and the necessary adjustment of demand forecasts, based on a sustained economic growth during the coming years, it seems logical to expect that a decision will be made to start work on the Middle Parana project as soon as possible.

For this reason, the firm V/O TECHNOPROMEXPORT of the USSR has organized an international consortium, and on 19 March 1982 it notified the national government of Argentina of its interest in the execution of the Middle Parana Hydroelectric Project under a "turnkey" contract system, in accordance with the terms of the agreement on the promotion of technical-economic cooperation and trade, signed by the USSR and Argentina on 13 February 1974.

The coordinating group of the consortium, which was composed originally of TPE (USSR), KONTRAMS (Finland), and LUMMUS (United States), has since been expanded to include the Argentine firm, TECHINT, a firm with an international reputation.

At the time TECHINT joined the consortium, the authorities were offered a proposed schedule covering the following phases:

- a. Agreement by the department of energy to accept and consider the bid to be presented by the consortium;
- b. Declaration that the project is in the "national interest";

- c. Preparation and formulation of the consortium's bid;
- d. Evaluation of the bid by Water and Electric Energy;
- e. Discussion of the "turnkey" contract.

After completion of these phases, construction could begin during the second quarter of 1985. If international bidding is conducted, the time would be increased by not less than 2 years.

Question: Based on what you have just decided, what are the characteristics of the consortium which has been formed, and its objectives?

Answer: The consortium established to execute the project is headed by a general coordinating group, composed of:

- a. TECHNOPROMEXPORT (TPE) of Moscow, USSR;
- b. KONTRAMS Eng. Ltd. of Zurich, Switzerland;
- c. The LUMMUS Co. of Bloomfield, New Jersey, United States;
- d. TECHINT, International Technical Company of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In addition, four other consortia have been organized:

- a. Turbine consortium, headed by Escher Wyss of Switzerland; its members are: Allis-Chalmers of the United States, Voith of the Federal Republic of Germany, GIE of Italy, and Hitachi of Japan.
- b. Electrical consortium, headed by Brown Boveri and CIE of the Federal Republic of Germany; its members are: ASEA of Sweden, Elin-Union of Austria, Siemens of the Federal Republic of Germany, GIE of Italy, and Hitachi of Japan.
- c. Mechanical consortium, headed by Voest Alpine of Austria; its members are: Krupp of the Federal Republic of Germany and Allis Chalmers of the United States.
- d. Civil engineering consortium, headed by Morrison-Knudsen of the United States; its members are:

Spie-Batignolles of France, Impregilo of Italy, Dragados y Construcciones of Spain, Great Lakes of the United States, Ballast Nedam Groep of Holland, Boskalis of Holland, and Penta Ocean of Japan.

Argentine firms, led by TECHINT, will participate in each of the consortia in order to ensure a substantial local participation in this project. TECHINT's involvement in the coordinating group is a guarantee of obtaining a qualified selection of firms and of having the highest possible proportion of the work done by Argentine companies. In addition, it will provide a considerable real technology transfer; this is a characteristic of all of TECHINT's undertakings.

The general coordinating group will handle the project administration and will provide technical assistance and supervision. It will also handle coordination of the financing arrangements. Each consortium will have responsibility for its own supplies and for compliance with its schedule. Its performance will be monitored by the general coordinator.

The proposal that has been prepared has the following objectives:

- a. To ensure the participation in the project of the Soviet planners, who have excellent international experience with dikes and dams for plains and steppes and also with bulb-type units, and who also assisted Water and Electric Energy with the preparation of the Executive Project.
- b. To obtain the participation of leading international firms as builders or suppliers of hydroelectric projects in order to ensure top quality and safety of the project.
- c. To obtain maximum local participation with a real transfer of technology and knowhow to Argentine firms and professionals.
- d. To ensure the most effective organization and maximum coordination of the work.
- e. To help to diminish the trade imbalance between the USSR and Argentina by means of the purchase of top quality, international-class goods and services.

- f. To shorten the normal time period that elapses in this type of project between completion of the Executive Project and the actual start of the construction work.
- g. To provide financing for the project through special financing arranged for imported capital equipment at favorable terms, plus an equivalent sum for financing construction and local equipment, to be provided by a consortium of international banks connected with the foreign firms participating in the project.

Question: Briefly, what are the advantages of "turnkey" contracting in this case?

Answer: I will simply list them.

- 1. Unification of responsibility and coordination.
- 2. Shortening of the contracting and execution time periods.
- 3. Better financing.
- 4. Benefits for Argentine-Soviet international trade.
- 5. Simplification of supervision and control.
- 6. Greater "effective" Argentine participation in the technology and in construction.

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CSO: 3348/59

ALFONSIN STATES VIEWS ON FUTURE OF ENERGY SECTOR

Buenos Aires ENERGIA 2001 in Spanish No 15 Jul 83 pp 17-19

[Interview with Dr Raul Alfonsin, president-elect]

[Text] Question: How does the energy issue fit into your party's economic planning?

Answer: Among all the high-priority plans for our national development, energy occupies an important position. This is so because energy is a fundamental and very dynamic sector of our economy. Unless it is developed, there will be no possibilities for our nation to progress or to improve our standards of living.

Question: How do you view the future role of public enterprises in the energy sector, such as YPF [Government Oil Deposits], State Gas, YCF [Government Coal Deposits], Water and Energy, SEGBA [Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services], HIDRONOR [North Patagonia Hydroelectric Company], etc.?

Answer: State enterprises in the energy sector will again play a vital role in the general development of our economy; their role will be particularly essential in the reconstruction and repair of the damage suffered by our nation during the past 7 years. To do this, YPF, State Gas, and YCF, producers of hydrocarbons and their byproducts, will be given as much financial and other assistance as possible, and appropriate political decisions will be made, enabling the nation to have sovereign control of its resources. While operating within this general context, we will make use of both national and foreign private capital, contracting for projects and services designed to meet our operational objectives.

In addition, we will seek new legal systems to bring together state enterprises with national and foreign capital to help in

achieving our objectives, which include not only becoming self-sufficient in terms of our energy supply, but also developing a good planned energy equation. Concerning our electricity supply, priority will be given to hydroelectric projects now under construction, such as Alicura and Piedra del Aguila, Yacyreta, and the future Corpus and Middle Parana projects. These will be basic objectives of my government. To coordinate all this potential, we will create a "National Electrical Agency," which will handle the planning and operation of all national enterprises involved in the electricity sector. We are aware of the fragmentation of Water and Electric Energy, and the transfer of its facilities and services to the provinces is a situation which our policy of federalism will affirm. There is nothing to prevent the total potential of this sector in Argentina from having a centralized form of resource planning and management on a national and scientific basis, as is done in the world's advanced countries.

Question: How will the nation and the provinces participate in handling energy issues (oil, gas, electricity)?

Answer: Although we are certainly aware of the fact that resources located in provincial territories must be a cornerstone for regional development, it is essential not to deviate from a unified execution policy, one policy for the entire nation, in order to handle the extraction and use of our natural resources.

The present provincial enterprises will remain; no changes will be made in that respect.

This centralized resource management policy will be our best protection against possible inroads by multinational monopolies. To defend provincial interests, we will establish royalties that will provide a fair recompense for the extraction of non-renewable resources. In addition to this payment, we will promote the execution of plans shared with the provinces to advance regional development, for the benefit of the people living in our provinces.

Question: The nation will need to increase future energy investments in terms of the PBI [Gross Industrial Product]. How do you plan to handle this financing?

Answer: If we start from the basis that, in the past decade, Argentina was not only stagnating, but its gross industrial product actually declined--for example, between 1976-1981 it declined by 26.6 percent--an assumption that our current level

of energy sufficiency is an acceptable goal which we have attained would be a serious mistake.

Future projections of our investments are quite extensive, and require a minimum acceptable development of 4 to 5 percent in the cumulative annual PBI rate until 1999/2000. The investment required would range between \$45 billion and \$100 billion, depending on how we handle the exploration and extraction of oil, and how we finance our major hydroelectric investments.

Question: What is your opinion about importing and/or exporting primary energy sources (including electricity)?

Answer: To the traditional forms of resources exported, we should now add byproducts obtained from gas, oil, and petrochemicals (including fertilizers, pesticides, and agricultural chemicals in general).

We are not considering allowing contracts to be paid with crude oil or allowing its export.

All forms of energy which can be used to replace traditional energy sources will be encouraged, particularly the use of compressed natural gas, of which we have a surplus, in automotive vehicles in general.

These replacements will help to substitute for large quantities of traditional fuels, which will then be exported and will help to generate foreign currency earnings. We will also manage to have exportable surpluses if we apply a correct energy-rationalization program on a national level. In binational electricity generating projects we must plan for consumption shared by the countries involved; in such cases, we could consider exports to third countries.

A shift toward petrochemicals is essential for the future of hydrocarbons. The petrochemical industry will develop with preference given to natural gas; the industry will be designed to meet local demand, with the surplus made available for sale in nearby regional markets. The same thing will happen with fertilizers produced here, although their prime destination will be to increase our agricultural production, thus expanding our exportable surpluses.

Question: What are the principal specific measures which should be adopted right in the beginning in order to adapt the current situation to your party's philosophy?

Answer: Our principal objective is to promote production to accompany the process of the nation's growth. Through my previous answers you will be able to see that the political philosophy of the radical movement in the field of energy may fit perfectly with this decision to generate our nation's progress and development.

WEST GERMANY PROVIDES AID FOR TWO HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] AID TO JAMAICA from the Federal Republic of Germany, involving between 35-40 million Deutsche marks (approximately 20 million Jamaican dollars) for the construction of two hydro-electric projects in Kingston, was discussed yesterday by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, and the Ambassador of the F.R.G. Mr. Richard Wagner.

Six hydro-electric mini-power plants are to be constructed in Jamaica under a Technical Assistance Programme between the two countries.

The first two plants will be located at Rio Bueno in Trelawny and at Constant Spring in St. Andrew, and construction is expected to start early next year, a news release from the Office of the Prime Minister said yesterday.

The F.R.G. Government is making the sum of between 35-40 million Deutsche marks available in loan for the construction of the two plants.

This hydro-electric power plants project of a programme to develop alternative sources of energy for Jamaica, in order to reduce the high oil import bill.

Feasability studies are being carried out on the sites for the other four hydro-electric plants.

The Ambassador informed Mr. Seaga that a delegation from his Government will be visiting Jamaica shortly to review the Technical Assistance Agreement and to discuss other areas, including investment and trade.

The Ambassador was making his first call on the Prime Minister at Jamaica House since he took up his appointment here

Mr. Seaga requested the Ambassador to convey to Chancellor Helmut Kohl the appreciation of the Jamaican Government for the stand it took on the Grenada issue.

The F.R.G. abstained from voting on the resolution passed by the United Nations General Assembly condemning the invasion of Grenada by the United States and Caribbean Forces following the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his Cabinet colleagues by the Military regime.

Mr. Wagner told Mr. Seaga that the initial reaction by his Government was due to the lack of information. For example, the F.R.G. Government was not aware at the time that the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (O.E.C.S.) had requested military assistance from the United States, Jamaica and Barbados under a treaty.

When the F.R.G. Government received more information about the situation, its Ambassador to the United Nations abstained from voting on the resolution in the General Assembly.

The Prime Minister explained that once a legal basis was established under the O.E.C.S. Treaty, Jamaica felt justified in participating in the military operations.

He added that many countries reacted as they did because they were unaware of the provisions of the O.E.C.S. Treaty.

CSO: 3298/204

SEAGA NOTES PLANS FOR FOUR ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Nov 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

BREAKTHROUGH IN FOUR areas of alternate energy sources promise to enable this island to generate between 270 and 300 megawatts of power over the next seven years, independently of petroleum, at a cost of US\$320 million.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga told guests at the 60th anniversary banquet of Shell Company (W.I.), Limited, at the Pegasus Hotel, on Thursday night that a study of hydro-electricity-producing resources had shown that power from this source could be increased from the present 15 megawatts per year to approximately 100 megawatts.

A decision had also been taken recently to purchase 40 megawatts of slow-speed diesel generators -- which burn a fraction of the oil required for the generators now in use.

The third alternate fuel source was coal. Mr. Seaga said the government, in its exploration into the possibilities for using this fuel source as a replacement for oil, found two sources -- one of which had agreed to supply coal at a fixed price which was "at a ratio of the price of oil." This particular alternate source of fuel, was explored and its potential for use in the alumina industry and cement company. ~~It is contemplated that~~ we can convert as much as 120 megawatts of existing power from oil to coal as well as convert the cement company from oil to coal.

The fourth source which has been found to have great potential for replacing oil, was peat -- to be found in the western end of the island. A study to determine the engineering feasibility, the economic feasibility and the ecological and hydrological implications had shown that these were "positive and favourable". The study had shown that this source could yield some 80 megawatts of power over the next seven years, and that the resource would last for some 40 or 50 years.

The Prime Minister said that development of these alternate sources of alternate would require some

US\$320 million "excluding any investment that the mining companies might enter into."

GIVING AN indication of the source to which he had turned in seeking to obtain financing for the project, Mr. Seaga said that during his recent visit to Washington, he had been having discussions with the International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank. "They have placed this particular investment at the No. 1 spot on their priorities in dealing with Jamaica, because they consider this to be not just merely another investment, but one which has severe economic impact of a positive nature in reducing our expenditure on foreign exchange and in providing us with renewable and alternate sources of energy on which we can count.

Mr. Seaga said that with the assistance of the IFC, it would be far easier to go into the market-place and raise the additional funds for what he said would be "the largest single investment ever undertaken by Jamaica."

Before setting out details of the "breakthrough" in the Government's energy plan, the Prime Minister said the government was spending in excess of \$US\$200 million a year for the importation of crude oil, and as a result, had had to divert "financing of this very large area of utilization of our scarce foreign exchange reserves from the official market to the parallel market in June this year."

More recently, in order to secure the US\$20 million per month that was needed to finance oil, "we have had to take very special steps in saying to everyone who is lodging foreign exchange that half of what you lodge has to go towards buying oil." This step had not proven popular, he said, but it was a necessity, because "without oil, the country would come to a grinding halt."

SPELLING OUT THE steps that had been taken to determine the potential for alternate energy sources in the four areas, the Prime Minister said that a major audit of all rivers and all streams had been undertaken, in order to determine the island's potential to generate hydro-electric power in excess of the 15 megawatts per year now being generated. This study showed that an additional 85 megawatts could be generated from the available hydro resources. "So, from 15 megawatts, we have the potential to generate 96 megawatts per year.

So far as the decision to purchase the 40 megawatts of slow-speed diesel generators, these, he said, used a fraction of the oil that was required by the generators now in use.

With regard to the findings on coal, fears existed about the wisdom of switching to coal, only to find that the price may rise to a point that would make it not worthwhile. It was in search of this element of a stable price for this source that the two sources had been found. He said both had agreed -- one for certain, and the other was in an advanced stage of discussion -- to a fixed price of coal, set at a ratio to the price of oil, "which means that whatever is the price of oil, coal would bear a certain ratio to it and would not exceed beyond that ratio, so as to make it a nonsensical investment in terms of the expenditure on new facilities that would have to be put in.

Mr. Seaga said that it was contemplated to convert as much as 120 megawatts of existing power from oil to coal, as well as convert the cement company from oil to coal. And, he added, "the biggest game of all in the conversion to coal is not just the domestic sector; it is the alumina sector."

SO FAR AS the use of peat as an alternate energy source was concerned, Mr. Seaga said that the plan provided for the use of the wetlands of Negril and Black River, not only for mining peat, but also for the development of horticulture, aqua-culture, fish farming, shrimp farming, recreation and tourism.

He invited the oil companies to consider investing in such projects, rather than to simply export their profits.

Mr. Seaga said that despite the projects he had outlined, there would still be the need for oil by the transport sector, and in this regard, he assured the contractors in the audience, not to be unduly worried.

He praised Shell Company for being a good business partner, evidenced by the fact that its Curacao branch had refined Nigerian oil for the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica, "as a result of which, profits made were ploughed back into financing some of PCJ's inland oil and gas explorations, development of peat, etcetera.

He commended the company for its role as a "corporate citizen" and praised its general manager for his work with the company.

Earlier, Mr. Hamilton announced plans to erect a \$6 million central office at Rockfort next year.

Forty-five long serving dealers and contractors were presented awards, in addition to five long-serving staff of 10 years and four others who had served 25 years each.

MINISTER LABASTIDA OCHOA DISCUSSES ENERGY SOURCES

Development of Nuclear Power 'Unjustified'

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 6 Oct 83 p 4-A

[Text] Francisco Labastida Ochoa, secretary of energy, mines and parastatal industry [SEMIP], said that nuclear development in Mexico is not justified. He pointed out that Mexican uranium is of low grade.

He said our nation is not rich in uranium and that he advocates that the electric industry's development should not be based on nuclear electric power but on plants based primarily on hydraulic power, until there is technical development that will make possible the use of other forms of energy.

Labastida Ochoa also said that petroleum should not continue to be consumed in an indiscriminate manner for generating electric power. As to coal, he said our reserves are very scarce.

Concerning uranium, Labastida Ochoa pointed out as an example the deposits at Penas Blancas in Chihuahua. He said that aside from the fact that the mineral is of low grade, the supply would last for only about 6 years.

He said that from every ton of ore only 1/2 kilo of uranium is obtained.

As to the points brought up with regard to this argument by leaders of the Sole Trade Union of Nuclear Industry Workers [SUTIN], he said, "One does not have to dwell much on this matter; the problem is economic."

Labastida was interviewed on his arrival at the building of the Trade Union Federation of Government Workers [FSTSE] whose leader, Manuel German Parra, had invited him for dinner.

Importation of Coking Coal Ended

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 Oct 83 pp 4-A, 31-A

[Article by Eduardo Chimely]

[Excerpt] Guadalajara, Jal, 16 Oct--Francisco Labastida Ochoa, secretary of energy, mines and parastatal industry, stated this afternoon at the opening of

the Fifteenth National Convention of Mining Engineers, Metallurgists and Geologists that the national mining industry was affected by domestic economic problems and by an unfavorable trend of prices on the world market which resulted in a drop in production and export of minerals.

He said to the almost 3,000 Mexicans and foreigners attending the convention that parity in the exchange rate has made possible increased mining activity and has caused it to produce more revenues. He said that the result of the change in strategy in exploration and transformation of mineral resources has improved long term prospects.

He said that the strategy carried out in the mining sector has made it possible to reach the levels of production planned for the largest silver mine in the world which is in Zacatecas, to increase substantially the copper supply, to find substitutes for the importation of coking coals; and to meet our demands for coal for heating and iron ore.

Coordination through state controlled organisms has made it possible to eliminate the importation of barite for Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] operations, to protect Mexican markets for the export of fluorite and further our projects for finding substitutes for nonmetallic mineral imports.

He said that the reorientation of exploratory work toward immediately usable prospects has generated important silver and gold production projects in Durango, Jalisco and Chihuahua; gold in Sonora; cobalt and titanium in Guerrero and Oaxaca and also mineral prospects in Sinaloa and Baja California.

He said that the silver and gold veins found in the municipality of Ameca, Jalisco, are the largest in the country and will make it possible to double the total precious metal production.

He said that he had made an inspection trip to the Ameca area. He stressed that the announcement regarding Jalisco's gold and silver production potential is in accord with the president's policy of keeping public opinion well informed, not with great fanfare but so as to make known the new resources with which the development of the country will be pursued.

9204

CSO: 3248/180

BRIEFS

MARTINIQUE, GUADELOUPE PREFECTURAL CHANGES--Mr Jacques LUCEA, secretary general for economic and regional affairs for the prefectur of Martinique, has become (after an exceptionally long stay of 45 months) assistant commissioner of the Republic, that is, deputy prefect for Selestat-Erstein in Bas-Rhin. He was replaced by Mr Hubert GALZY, until now cabinet director of the prefect of the Rhone-Alpes region. Mr Georges TARRASON, cabinet director of the prefect of Guadeloupe, left to carry out the same duties in Var. Mr Pierre POUESSEL, who succeeds him, up to now has been his counterpart in Gard. [Text] [Pointe-a-Pitre INFORMATION CARAIBE in French 9 Oct 83 pp 2, 3]

CSO: 3219/9

ADAMS REACTS ANGRILY TO U.S. MOVE TO END TAX TREATY

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 10 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Neville Martindale]

[Text] BARBADOS' development as a financial centre has suffered a severe setback by a United States move to end a double taxation treaty, according to the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mr. Tom Adams.

Mr. Adams said yesterday: "In June this year, my Government received notice, from the Treasury Department of the United States of termination, effective, January 1, 1984, of the US/UK Double Taxation Treaty which, by subsidiary agreement, was extended to Barbados."

The Prime Minister, however, felt that "we have been subjected to extremely discriminatory--indeed hostile--action on the part of the United States Treasury in that our treaty with the United States has been precipitately terminated without a realistic period for renegotiation while no action has been taken in the case of the Netherland Antilles where, by far, the major activity in treaty shopping arrangements with the United States continues to flourish."

Mr. Adams, who was addressing a luncheon at Sam Lord's Castle for delegates attending the first two-day conference on exempt insurance, pointed out that "the lobby against reducing the tax attractiveness of the Netherlands Antilles had apparently prevailed, while Barbados was thrown as a cynical sop to those who called for removing the tax breaks of perhaps some of the members of the very lobby."

"I wish to use this opportunity," he added, "to reconfirm the position of the government of Barbados."

He said: "We stand committed to a policy of dissociation from any form of criminal activity and will give ready assistance to any friendly country that seeks to ferret out such illicit activity."

He declared: "It is our belief, however, that honest and legitimate transactions deserve the confidentiality and trust expected in such operations and

that mere suspicion, without regard to the judicial process, cannot be accepted by a sovereign country as grounds for disclosure."

He told the more than 60 foreign guests, as well as representatives from the banking, insurance and accounting fraternity, that they would find "in the various Barbados legislation, a system of intensive scrutiny prior to issue of a licence, well defined, but imoppressive regulation and a judicial process designed to protect the interest both of the investor and the Government."

Touching on the background to the termination action by the United States, Mr. Adams said that only a few weeks ago, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Barbados sponsored a two-day seminar on Barbados' offshore legislation for local accountants and attorneys-at-law.

"It was evident from the deliberations that the termination of the Double Taxation Treaty, without a workable replacement, would in some measure, affect the international business companies which had made effective use of the treaty provision," he said.

CSO: 3298/206

LOCAL GROUPS OFFER ASSISTANCE TO GRENADIANS

Red Cross Aid

Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 7 Nov 83 p 6

[Excerpt]

The Barbados Red Cross through the International Committee of the Red Cross over the weekend began its relief assistance with the supply of foodstuff to Grenada with the assistance of the ministries of health and defence.

Initial supplies consisted of baby foods and milk, some of which are allocated for the hospital.

The local response to the appeal has been tremendous with donations of many different kinds of foodstuff. Most of this has come from individuals. Many business firms as well have been providing assistance and are on standby for any major requests. Some firms have been helping with packaging and transportation of foodstuffs as well.

When the food items are landed in Grenada administration of distribution is being handled by the Grenada Red Cross.

Monies have also been received by commercial banks in the island for help to Grenada and these will all be paid into the main account at Barclays Bank. The amount received will be published in the press from time to time with the first amount coming out this week.

Assistance to Students

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 11 Nov 83 p 27

[Text]

AN unconfirmed number of Grenadian medical students will, for the next semester, receive their education in Barbados using facilities at the island's most modern secondary school — the St. James Secondary.

The Grenadian students believed to be over 100 will also live "luxuriously" during that period starting next week at the popular Golden View Apartments, located in the sprawling, plush Sunset Crest Resort.

According to an official at the United States Embassy in Bridgetown, the students are all

Grenadians who had been studying with hundreds of Americans and other nationalities, prior to the military intervention in that country over two weeks ago.

He said that special arrangements had been made between the Barbados Government and the trustees of the St. George's University School of Medicine to have the students continue their education here, while the situation returned to normal in their homeland.

The embassy official pointed out that a similar arrangement had been made with authorities

in the United States to have the Americans and students of nationalities other than Grenadian continue their education in the United States.

A source in Government told the WEEKEND NATION that arrangements were being finalised for the students to use laboratory facilities at Barbados' largest and most modern secondary school — the St. James Secondary, while other arrangements are being made for similar use of facilities at the Cave Hill Campus of the University of the West Indies (UWI).

WORKERS UNION OPENS NEW HEADQUARTERS; LABOR SITUATION CHANGING

Warning of 'Manipulation'

Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

The Barbados Workers' Union (BWU) must be on guard against those persons who, with ideological axes to grind, abuse the freedom of open societies and attempt to manipulate unions and workers, for political ends.

Making the call was Sir Hugh Springer the first General Secretary of the BWU in an address at the official opening yesterday of the union's new headquarters, "Solidarity House".

Sir Hugh told the large audience of invited guests from the private and public sector that recent events in Poland had thrown a spotlight on the differences be-

tween unions in a free society and unions under totalitarian regimes where an oligarchy kept itself in power by imposing adherence to "a discredited and irrelevant orthodoxy and ruthlessly crushes dissent."

He charged that the "would-be seducers" used as bait the attractiveness of the final solution—overthrow the system and usher in the millenium—and he went on to dismiss such doctrines as utopian.

According to Sir Hugh: "Most of us wish to live in a just society, but wise men know that the imperfection that is part of human nature will ensure that no human society will ever be completely just."

He acknowledged there will always be injustices to remove and grievances to alleviate, wrongs to right and shortcomings to remedy.

But... "the road is endless and strewn with obstacles," he declared while adding there were no final solutions.

From time to time he said, disputes arose, when the interests of the enterprise as seen by the management and the interests of the workers as seen by the union did not seem to be in harmony.

He suggested that when such disputes surfaced both sides had a common interest in resolving the problems and restoring harmony as quickly as possible.

Remarks at Inauguration

Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

Another milestone in International Confed- the history of the Bar- rations of Free Trade bados Workers Union Unions, BWU General (BWU) was reached Secretary Frank Walcott, yesterday with the while greetings came opening of the union's from the American new headquarters, Federation of Labour-Solidarity House, at Congress of Industrial Harmony Hall, St. Organisation (AFLCIO), Michael. the Canadian Labour

The complex was of- Congress (CLC), the ficially opened by Sir Caribbean Congress of Hugh Springer, the first Labour (CCL), and General Secretary of the Mexico. BWU.

All the speakers Other speakers were highlighted the BWU for Mr. John Vanderveken, the part it has played in General Secretary of the the social, economic and

political development of Barbados with special mention going to top union officials including Mr. Walcott.

In his commentary on the contribution of Mr. Walcott, Mr. Vanderveken said the BWU official had made a viable contribution to international trade union work based on his political wisdom and his practical and constructive approach to finding solutions.

His patience and single-mindedness also came in for reference, and according to the ICFTU official:

"His friends owe him a debt of gratitude for his commitment to the development of free trade union not only in your country but with your participation in the CCL and the Inter American Organisation of

Workers".

He said that through Mr. Walcott the BWU had become known, respected and admired throughout the world, adding that a "living force within your own country, the BWU is a lesson of solidarity to the workers of the world."

Sir Hugh had said that the BWU had played an indispensable role in the transformation that had taken place in Barbados.

"The transformation, let me remind you, is from economic stagnation, political oligarchy and blatant social injustice to economic growth, political democracy and the degree of social justice the country is now enjoying.

The visiting union delegations presented a number of gifts to the BWU.

Increase in Dues

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

UNION dues paid to the Barbados Workers' Union (BWU) are to be increased.

So hinted general secretary of the BWU, Frank Walcott, as he spoke to guests at the official opening of **Solidarity House**, the new headquarters complex of that body, located at Harmony Hall, in St. Michael.

He said that after 47 years of operating out of the old headquarters at Fairchild Street, it became necessary to move into larger premises which would better provide for the services which the union is obligated to provide for its members.

Mr. Walcott added that for some time the union had been trying to find a suitable building within the limits of the City and it was only recently that the former **Harmony Hall House** was ac-

quired.

The headquarters, the general secretary said, was built, not with funds accumulated over the years, but with the assistance of one of the island's commercial banks.

He told his audience that because of this arrangement, they would be paying for it, as well as their children, and possibly their grand children.

It was here that he hinted that the cost of services provided by the union might have to be increased in order to meet the new expenses, but did not elaborate.

Solidarity House was officially opened by Sir Hugh Springer, during an elaborate ceremony which was attended by a number of leading figures and the band of the Royal Barbados Police Force.

Proposed Legislation

Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 8 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

Minister of Labour Delisle Bradshaw has given an update on new labour laws which should soon be coming before Parliament for approval.

Addressing the eighth triennial congress of the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) Mr. Bradshaw told delegates that a revised Shops Bill was presently before Cabinet while the Equal Opportunity and Unfair Dismissal Bills were already in draft form awaiting further legal comments before submission to Cabinet.

He also stated that the unemployment benefit scheme was under review, an Occupational Safety and Health Committee pending cabinet approval was to be set up, and that his Ministry had prepared and circulated a draft White Paper on industrial relations for comments by employers, labour and other sectors of the public.

Mr. Bradshaw said he received an International Labour Organisation (ILO) report following an examination late last year of the working conditions and the working environment here.

The new laws are coming in the wake of an expanded and comprehensive Factories Act which has already been passed by Parliament.

CSO: 3298/205

GOVERNMENT CUTS INTEREST RATES, BUT NOT AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

Adams Announcement

Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 12 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Government yesterday announced a further lowering of interest rates under the Rate of Interest Act.

Prime Minister Tom Adams said the rates will be reduced by an amount ranging from a half to one and one-half per cent depending on the length of the loan.

The new rates will become effective from Tuesday and Mr. Adams that the easing of credit will be of some assistance to manufacturers and importers.

Mr. Adams was addressing the opening of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) which has joined the list of commercial banks currently operating in Barbados.

BCCI began its operations in 1972 in three countries--Abu Dhabi, Luxemburg, and Britain, and since then has expanded its operations to more than 60 other countries.

Manufacturers and exporters have within recent months been experiencing problems on the regional market particularly that in Trinidad and Tobago. But Mr. Adams has given the assurance that Government will do all in its power to ensure liberal access to the markets of the region and within the terms of the Caricom treaty.

He noted that Government must also intensify its efforts to further expand non-Caricom markets.

Mr Adams said: "The Government already actively seeks to negotiate concessionary entry for our products into extra-regional markets".

He promised every effort will be made to maintain a competitive atmosphere for local manufacturers.

In addition to Government's efforts, the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) should also provide some further opportunities in the area of trade while

the country was continuing to sell services to the International Financial Community, Mr. Adams added.

Exclusion of Commercial Banks

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE in English 13 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Banking sources in Barbados have said that commercial bank rates will not be affected by planned reduction in interest rates announced last Friday afternoon by Prime Minister Tom Adams.

Mr. Adams while speaking at the official opening of a branch of the Middle Eastern Bank, the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, said that interest rates will be lowered by between a half and one and a half per cent depending on the length of the loan.

The new rates are to become effective on Tuesday.

The banking sources said that the lower rates will merely bring the rates of financial institutions outside the system into line with those currently charged by the commercial banks.

Parliament meets on Tuesday when it is expected that Government will seek legislative approval under the Rate of Interest Act for the reduction in rates which Mr. Adams said was aimed at assisting manufacturers and importers.

CSO: 3298/206

BRIEFS

ADAMS ON TAX-FREE 'HAVEN'--The Barbados Government does not intend to develop this island as a tax free haven. This was reiterated by Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams as he addressed Barbados' First Exempt Insurance Conference 1983 at Sam Lord's Castle, yesterday. Mr. Adams told the gathering of attorneys-at-law, insurance executives, accountants and representatives of companies dealing with captive insurance, that he proposed to establish at an early date an Insurance Advisory Committee. He said the purpose of the committee would be to facilitate the smooth and expeditious administration of Exempt Insurance Act and its regulations. The committee would consist of representatives of the Bar Association of Barbados, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Insurance Association of Barbados and the Central Bank. Representation would also be invited from management companies, Mr. Adams said. He told participants at the conference that the functions of the committee would be to review applications as necessary and to formulate and recommend such regulations as might be necessary for the proper management of this sector of the off-shore industry. [Text] [Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 10 Nov 83 p 1]

CSO: 3298/206

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CLAIM PRICE SEEKS SOVIET SUPPORT

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Nov 83 p 24

[Excerpts]

The Price Government in Belize has been accused of seeing it as "legitimate" to seek military protection from the Soviet-Cuban bloc in Central America because Britain and other "friendly and capable nations" have failed to provide defence guarantees against Guatemala. The accusation has come from the opposition Christian Democratic Party of Belize.

The CDP, established in February, would like five United Nations members to mediate the country's border dispute with southern neighbour Guatemala. The party was founded by Dr. Theodore Aranda, M.P., former Leader of the United Democratic Party and Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives.

"Guatemala has categorically stated that she does

not recognize the Independence, the Government or the land and sea borders of Belize," the CDP said in a release.

However, Guatemala is reportedly willing to negotiate the dispute with Great Britain and "has stated acceptance of the Contadora Group" and its efforts to find a solution to conflict in Central America.

Therefore, the CDP has called on the Government of Belize to "approach England and Guatemala to seek out five acceptable nations from within the United Nations to study the dispute and make recommendations for a solution."

However, Mr. Solomon Lewis, Secretary General of CDP, views the establishment of a "Caribbean-Central American Allian-

ce" as the long-term solution to the defence needs of Belize.

The Party is calling for the establishment of a Caribbean-Central American Alliance "which would put the entire region on a secure footing as far as a political, economic and defence stability is concerned".

Moreover, "The British Government has indeed repeatedly pointed to the fragility of the presence of the British troops here, and that there is no defence guarantee," Mr. Lewis has stressed.

Consequently, the Government of Belize "sees it legitimate to seek defence from the Soviet-Cuban block in the Caribbean and Central America with which the PUP leadership is ideologically compatible," the CDP says.

OPPOSING CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS OPEN CAMPAIGNS

Chief Minister's Broadcast

Road Town THE ISLAND SUN in English 22 & 29 Oct 83

[22 Oct 83 pp 2, 4]

[Excerpts]

WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1983

The policy of my Government has always been to provide equal amenities as far as possible to all the people of the Territory - be they in Jost Van Dyke, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada or Salt Island.

The provision of good air, and sea communications, along with adequate electricity, water and sewerage facilities is the foundation for a country's development. This week I will look at our Roads Programme and continue the discussion on infrastructure in general next Wednesday. Approximately \$8 million dollars has been spent over the last four years or so on improving and expanding roads in the BVI. Of this amount, \$3 million came from local resources.

Our main concern has been to provide you with adequate drainage and all weather concrete carriages.

Of the \$3.2 million mentioned before, \$1.7 million was invested in the improvement of main roads and \$1.5 million on secondary and village roads.

The works have been carried out under some 300 petty contracts, arranged and supervised by the Public Works Department. As a result a widespread of opportunities and employment has been made available to BVI Contractors throughout the Territory.

A recent article carried by Gemini News Service which is published in Bermuda and enjoys an extremely wide circulation reads in part as follows:

"there exists in the British Virgin Islands a quite impressive infrastructure. There are some 50 miles of motorable roads, a mains electricity service embracing the major islands, mains water in

the Road Town area, effective local and international telephone services operated by Cable and Wireless, and on the social welfare side, a 50 bed hospital and free education up to secondary level. Adult literacy is almost 100% and poverty virtually non-existent. Measures of per capita income are notoriously unreliable as indicators of development, but it is striking that the average for the BVI in 1980 was no less than US\$2,750. This is considerably higher than any of the ex-British Caribbean territories to have become fully independent since 1974." So you see ladies and gentlemen, I am not blowing the trumpet of my Government. The development of the Territory speaks for itself.

I mentioned earlier that some \$4.9 million dollars was received from British sources over the period.

Approximately half of this was spent on major road building projects including the North Sound Road, Cane Garden Bay to Little Apple Bay Road, the Ridge Road from Meyers to Long Look, the Baths Road on Virgin Gorda and the Purcell/Johnson Ghut Road. Road Town benefited by the provision of foot paths, car parks and so on under the Road Town Improvement Scheme and the further development of Road Drainage costing around \$297,000.

In the past, many of you have had good reason

to say that Government or rather Public Works Department never finishes its projects. This you will agree is no longer the case. Look at the many buildings and roads that have been completed over the last few years. I must give special mention to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Mr. Ian Wright, his Deputy Mr. Bennett Smith and the staff for the expeditious way in which they have been handling the many projects.

There is also a tendency on the part of several

people to talk about money being wasted on roads. But ladies and gentlemen aside from the fact that surfaced roads are a basic necessity for any country's development, the BVI has always maintained a good standard of living. This is reflected in the kind of vehicles that we drive. Ladies and gentlemen when you have gone to the trouble of buying a new car, Government is committed to providing you with decent roads to drive on, both in the interest of comfort and avoiding damage to your vehicle.

[29 Oct 83 pp 4-5]

[Text] Wednesday, 12th October, 1983

Last week I traced the development of the Territory's roads network, as part of a discussion on the infrastructure provided by my Government over the last 4 years or so. I would like today to touch on air and sea-ports, the construction of various public buildings, electricity and water and sewerage matters.

To begin with, Beef Island Airport - some \$315,000 has been spent on the maintenance of the runway, and the extension of the apron to twice its previous size. The terminal which is now too small to accommodate the hundreds of travellers coming to the Territory is now being extended and should be completed shortly. Within the next two years work will begin on a new maintenance hangar, a taxiway parallel to the runway, a new fire station and the re-aligning of the public road. We have

also stepped up on safety precautions for aircraft. About a year ago, we received a brand new modern fire truck costing \$260,000 financed through suppliers credit. As I've said before, this should give greater confidence to passengers and airlines alike. We are installing proper direct radio lines between San Juan Airport and Beef Island as another safety measure.

Still on the subject of ports, the opening of West End Harbour is still fresh in your minds, so that it is not necessary for me to dwell on this today. Other ports have been greatly improved including Great Harbour and Garner Bay Jetties at Jost Van Dyke as well as that at Anegada; Red Bay Jetty at East End which is much used by our fishermen has also been re-built. Work done at JVD is only the first phase. The second phase will

consist of deepening of the harbour and further extending the jetty.

Moving now to some very important building projects, a number of major new schools were completed including the Bregado Flax School on Virgin Gorda and the Althea Scatliffe School in Road Town. Ladies and gentlemen you will note the trend my Government has started in naming schools and other public buildings after British Virgin Islanders who have made outstanding contributions to our society's development. Other noteworthy buildings, include the Police Station on Virgin Gorda, the Administration Building on Jost Van Dyke, the Veterinary Clinic in Road Town, the new Administration Annex, Road Town and the Senior Citizens Home and Orphanage on Virgin Gorda.

We are very proud of our tradition, taking care of our older loved ones and will continue this as a matter of policy. I must also mention here the construction of the Clinic at Long Look and the Community Centre at Carrot Bay which is almost completed. Several of our schools including Cane Garden Bay have been refurbished.

Site-works for the Botanic Gardens have been carried out. Within the next eighteen months I look forward to seeing some of the most beautiful gardens growing within these walls. Though I personally prefer Church Weddings, I notice a growing trend for gardens as a perfect setting for such romantic occasions. Should this be your preference, the gardens will be there for you as well as for every citizen to walk in and enjoy.

Let us look now at development in Water and Sewerage. 1979-83 saw the completion of water main extensions throughout Road Town, Wickhams Cay I and II, Baughers Bay, Purcell Estate and Huntums Ghut. One of the major water projects was the Fort Hill Water Project, funded by the European Development Fund which included the construction of six wells and a 280,000 gallon reservoir, as well as the laying of 14,000 ft. of water mains, with all the necessary pumps and fittings.

I am happy to announce that both West End and East End will soon have a water supply. Work on the first phase of the West End Project commenced in November of last year and should be completed later this year. This will provide

a piped water supply to residents of Carrot Bay. Work on the East End Project began in April of this year and one of the supply wells at Paraquita Bay has been completed. The rising main from there to the reservoir site at Maya Cove and the distribution main from Maya Cove to East End are now being laid. This project should be commissioned by early 1984.

In the area of sewerage, a network of seven lines have been laid throughout Road Town and Wickhams Cay. This allows all the sewerage collected to outfall at a remote area and at sufficient depth so as not to cause a serious pollution problem to either the surrounding waters or the aquifers.

In 1979 the Electricity Department was converted into the BVI Electricity Corporation, an autonomous statutory body and since that time has coped with an increase in the use of electricity, approaching 30%.

In order to cope with the increase, the Corporation installed a new 230KW diesel generator funded by a Caribbean Development Bank loan guaranteed by the Government.

Another generator is shortly to be installed as the loan continues to increase and also to allow the retirement of some existing generators at Long Bush which are approaching the end of their useful lives.

Looking to the future, the Corporation has been working closely with the Government to select a site for a new power station, as it is predicted that the use of electricity will increase with the growth of the economy in general over the years. The new site is necessary

as the site at Long Bush has limited space and other restrictions and would not be suitable for further extension.

It is hoped that work can commence on the new station in 1984. Since 1979, our members of the Corporation staff have enjoyed training overseas and one member has gained a degree in Electrical Engineering and now fills a senior position in the Organisation.

Ladies and gentlemen, all these important facilities developed or expanded over the last four years are indicative of our commitment to sound economic development. With all these facilities provided, we have also maintained a healthy budget surplus which is yet another example of our good housekeeping. The tendency has been to talk about money being wasted but it makes far more economic sense to put some of our surplus dollars to use, so that they can earn you an even larger surplus. This is what we call investment, investment for the future. Look carefully and you will see the work of my Government during the past four years and compare the work during the years 71 - 75. Look at the number of British Virgin Islanders actively involved in business directly resulting from the money that has been put into infrastructure. Ladies and gentlemen, as I have always said, these things speak for themselves. I will simply continue to inform you of the progress that we have made over the last few years, progress of which you and I are very proud.

Thank you for listening again ladies and gentlemen and goodnight.

Road Town THE ISLAND SUN in English 29 Oct 83 pp 9, 13

[Text]

Some of the issues that are of vital concern to the Party are stability and development of the British Virgin Islands, especially for the men and women who struggle daily to make ends meet. Stability is to elect people who are honest, trustworthy, and will at all times use sincere and good judgement for the benefit of the Territory.

To the people of the First District and especially to the people of Jost Van Dyke, you have been left out of the development of the BVI for the past twenty-five (25) years by government not providing equal opportunities in the form of employment especially for the youths. Jost Van Dyke has been contributing financially over the years on a large scale to the economical growth of the BVI. Jost Van Dyke in my opinion is the gateway of tourism, especially for the yachting industry. I speak from my knowledge as former Comptroller of Customs, that twice as many yachts enter Jost Van Dyke during the year than any other two (2) ports put together in the BVI.

Electricity is of vital importance to the development of Jost Van Dyke and this has been neglected by the government.

Jost Van Dyke has international historical significance which needs to be promoted through a museum and other kinds of tourist attractions. For instance, Dr.

John Coakley Lettsome, founder of the London Medical Society, was born on Little Jost Van Dyke.

The people of Jost Van Dyke and Carrot Bay, do not be fooled by the various projects that are taking place in your district. Why now? Is it because it is an election year? What happened during the last three years? Be warned my people, be warned.

Moving on to the north of the First Electoral District on Tortola from Windy Hill to Belmont. The population is about one thousand (1,000) or more people. There are several hotels, restaurants, guest houses (which increases the population during the Tourist Season) and many private homes. They are all without benefit of fire and adequate police services.

Although there is a clinic at Capoons Bay for the First District, services are limited through the lack of proper planning by the government. Especially in the area of transportation of clinic staff, so that home visits can be made to the elderly, new mothers and babies and those discharged from the hospital. Continuous maintenance of this as well as other clinic buildings throughout the territory is so far lacking.

West End - This area has also been neglected for the past twenty-five (25) years in the way of development of recreational facilities. Although many promises have

been made over the years by our present representative, no progress has been made in this area.

There might be much talk about the West End Dock Project but that started long before our present member got into Council. This project was started by the Honourable W.W. Smith during my tenure as a Customs Officer at West End. The project continued in stages and is not yet completed. With all the construction that took place, very few members of the First District and especially the people of West End were not able to secure employment.

There has been a destruction of the fishing grounds by the dredging of sand and the cutting down of the mangroves at West End. This has destroyed the fishing industry, upset the delicate balance of nature, leading to the destruction of wild life, which the government says it is trying to protect. In 1979 a group of concerned citizens from West End voiced their concern through the proper channels to the now Chief Minister and to date have not received any consideration and the dredging of sand continues.

In conclusion, here are some of the areas I will be speaking to you on in the near future.

1. Adult Education which is essential to the development of the Territory.
2. Affordable public housing using the "turn key

scheme" which will benefit the everyday working man and woman. You will be hearing more about this from the rostrum.

3. To increase BVI exports through the development of light industry.

4. A true effort in the development of agriculture especially animal export.

5. To establish government health ties with Puerto Rico and St. Thomas.

6. To encourage a Senior Citizens Programme through private and public means.

Now for a brief look at the economic position of the BVI. For the past three (3) sittings of the Legislative Council, the government has voted money to be spent at the tune of about one million dollars (\$1,000,000). I can assure you ladies and gentlemen that at the dissolution of Council there will

be no money to carry on the government's business.

The government tried to borrow money from the Social Security Scheme but backed away as it would have had to be made public by being presented to the Legislative Council. My, my, our hard earned money would have gone the same way as the money in the Merchants and Mariners Bank.

Speaking of Merchants & Mariners Bank, I have a few questions.

1. How many of you had money in the bank?

2. How many of you have been repaid?

3. How many of you are still repaying loans to the Merchants and Mariners Bank Ltd. after having lost all your hard earned money?

What actions have our elected government represen-

tatives taken to investigate this matter, to get your money back and to see that it does not happen again? Is this concerned representation? Ladies and gentlemen wake-up, we need a complete change of government and this can only be accomplished by you the people going to the polls and exercising your democratic right of voting on Election Day. This will give you a voice in your government.

Finally, when elected by you the people of the First Electoral District, I will work long hard hours for the benefit and development of the British Virgin Islands as I have done in the past to collect government revenue and disregard office hours as was done by me in bringing about the establishment of the nine (9) electoral districts.

Second Stouitt Address

Road Town THE ISLAND SUN in English 5 Nov 83 pp 3, 7

[Text] 26th OCTOBER, 1983

Good evening to my fellow British Virgin Islanders.

Ever since I took office I have not failed to keep you informed of the activities and plans of the Government that you elected. I considered it your right to know and to have a say in its running. These days its propaganda galore, circulated by a few persons who have nothing better to do than to attempt to make mischief and to sow the seeds of distrust and instability that can destroy our Territory. I will not stoop to respond to such rumours. You the people of the Territory have never failed to

use the good sense which God has given to you to ignore these various attempts at smearing and I know that I can depend on you to continue to ignore them. I am here this evening to discuss my programme for the 80's as given in my manifesto. I invite each and everyone of you to get a hold of a copy and examine it. Be the judges, ladies and gentlemen, and in the end tell me what alternative proposed by my opponents, would ensure a better tomorrow for us British Virgin Islanders as one people.

My programme for the next four years, ladies and

gentlemen, will simply build on the solid foundation which we have laid over the last four years. Let me give you a brief run down of our economic and social goals. We will continue to ensure that British Virgin Islanders derive maximum benefits from business generated, and that they are not subjected to unfair competition. This of course requires my Government's constant intervention and keeping a watchful eye on both public and private sector investment. At the same time within the financial institutions which we have established such as the Development

Bank, we will provide sources of funds at concessionary rates, so that you can set up businesses, especially in areas of tourism, agriculture and fishing. Funds will also be available for home construction and ownership. Related to this business thrust, I am especially proud of my Ministry's management of Wickhams Cay Development over the last four years. At least 80% is now owned by British Virgin Islanders. In 1979 when I took over as Chief Minister, I called a freeze on all sales of land in that area and thereafter re-directed them to British Virgin Islanders. It is our resolve that sites on the cay, except in the most extreme circumstances, will continue to be allocated to British Virgin Islanders.

We are pressing forward with the construction of factory shells on Wickhams Cay II. As you are aware, the loan for this purpose is already approved by the Caribbean Development Bank. I am aware of irresponsible and senseless statements being made about the profitability on certain projects that are loan-funded such as the Fisheries Terminal. Ladies and gentlemen, how often do you hear of projects deriving a profit within eight months of operation. This is the whole point of development capital provided by development institutions such as Caribbean Development Bank, as opposed to capital from commercial banks. The loans are made at low interest rates because of the knowledge that these are infant industries, requiring time to grow and become profitable. Of course we will continue to provide

you with the skills required to derive maximum profit through our advisory services and business seminars. You will recall that my Ministry initiated the first such development run Seminar in 1980 and has been running them on a regular basis ever since.

Ladies, and gentlemen, in all our activities we will retain the principle of good financial housekeeping by retaining our current account in surplus. A reasonable proportion of this surplus will be used to continue the financing of necessary capital development projects for which external funding is not available. The use of funds for capital projects is another area that is often under attack, but to give you an example of how this kind of expenditure pays off, the latest tourist statistics released from CTRC show the British Virgin Islands as one of the few Caribbean destinations with an increase in tourist arrivals for 1983. Ladies and gentlemen we showed a healthy increase of 7.1% to be exact, while most of the other islands showed a decline.

Turning now to our programme for agriculture and fishing, we are happy that through co-operative efforts of our Agricultural Department and farmers, livestock herds are increasing. We are thus committed to finding external markets for their sale and also to complete the Abattoir as a matter of very high priority so that animals can be slaughtered and dressed under hygienic conditions. We have investigated the feasibility of a small milk production plant and the findings are positive.

The recent opening of the Fisheries Terminal demonstrates our commitment to the industry. We will continue training programmes aimed at improving our fishermen's techniques thereby enabling them to better exploit our most abundant resource, the sea.

The previous week in my broadcast on Education I reminded you that my Government had set a record in the number of scholarships granted to BVI Islanders. I will simply say here in summary that as part of our programme for the next four years, we will continue to set aside local funds for the provision of scholarships and loans to enable qualified BVI Islanders to study abroad to enhance their contribution to the development of this Territory. We will of course obtain from external sources all scholarships to which we are entitled. As I informed you the previous week, we have secured 10 acres of land at Johnson Ghut for the immediate and future development of the development of a BVI Community College.

In the area of Recreation and Sports we have provided facilities and direct financial assistance such as has never been provided to our young people. We will continue to aid the various sporting associations in securing coaches, trainers and equipment needed to improve our athletes' performance and their participation in local, regional and international sporting events.

The many capital projects that have brought about visible improvement to the physical appearance of the

Territory speak for themselves. We will continue to provide the necessary infrastructure for the economic development of the Territory. This will be done through local funding as well as through funding from overseas sources. My Government has set yet another record in this area with the number of new sources of aid for the British Virgin Islands. Canadian Aid, United States Aid and European Community Aid, hitherto unavailable or only in small amounts are now forthcoming on a regular basis and I am assured by

these countries of their continued assistance. These new sources result from the general visits that I have made abroad to negotiate directly with these countries. By now ladies and gentlemen, it should be clear that we cannot sit in the BVI and expect manna to fall from heaven on our laps. God helps those who help themselves. We are thankful to him for guiding us to the right sources of assistance for the Territory's growth.

We will never forget the assistance given to us by the UK and look forward to main-

taining our close relationship for many years to come.

Finally ladies and gentlemen, our programmes could not be a reality without your support. You have given it solidly in the past and we rely on it in the future. As stated in our Manifesto "You are our people: We are your team. Let us work together to make these islands a better place for our children and their children. TOGETHER WE CAN ACHIEVE GREAT THINGS.

H.L. Stoutt
Candidate First District
Virgin Islands Party

Nomination of Candidates

Road Town THE ISLAND SUN in English 5 Nov 83 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Following are the candidates who were nominated for the general elections scheduled for 11th November, 1983:

VIRGIN ISLANDS PARTY

H.Lavity Stoutt - First District; Prince Stoutt - Second District; Oliver Cills - Third District; A.U. Anthony - Fourth District; Patsy Lake - Fifth District; Omar Hodge - Sixth District; Ralph T. O'Neal - Ninth District (unopposed).

UNITED PARTY

Basil Blake - First District; Conrad Maduro - Second District; Earl Frazer - Third District; Walwyn Brewley - Fourth District; Harold Vanterpool - Fifth District; Charles Mercer - Sixth District; Willard Wheatley - Eighth District (unopposed).

INDEPENDENTS

Eileene Parsons - Fifth District; Cyril B. Romney - Fifth District.

FAILED TO RECEIVE NOMINATION

Walter (Lindy) deCastro who intended to run as a candidate for the ninth district and as the opposition candidate to Ralph T. O'Neal (who would have been unopposed) failed to get the two required voters' nominations for his candidacy and was, therefore, eliminated as a candidate. Mr. deCastro said that his main reason for seeking the nomination against Mr. O'Neal was because he believes that every candidate for the Legislative Council should have an opposition which is the fundamental of democratic practice. However, it was quite obvious to the voters of the Ninth District, that deCastro's candidacy would be merely symbolic, to which they, apparently, did not ascribe.

V.I. PARTY HOLDS RALLY

On Wednesday evening the Virgin Islands Party held a

rally at the waterfront square, at which all their nominated candidates spoke. At the start there were not many people attending, but as the meeting proceeded, the square became crowded, and there were many cheers for the speakers from the large gathering.

The Candidates, among other things, accused the opposition United Party candidates of spreading "lies" and "unsupported rumours." Mr. Ralph O'Neal (unopposed candidate for the Ninth District) explained the matter of \$80,000, which the opposition had at various meetings said was mishandled by the Government. He said that the money was a donation to the Government by a wealthy land owner in Virgin Gorda, one Mrs. Major and that the donor, had said the money should be used for construction of a poor people's home on Virgin Gorda. Mr. O'Neal said that such

a home was not needed on Virgin Gorda, and that the money was placed in Barclays Bank on CID where it has since earned interest of over \$10,000. He went on to say that the donation will be used for construction of a Public Library on the island of Virgin Gorda, and that there is nothing mysterious or dishonest about the manner in which the donation is being handled by the Government and is in the best interest of the people. Mr. O'Neal deplored the attempt of candidates of the United Party to make it appear otherwise.

All of the V. I. Party speakers urged the voters to vote in the forthcoming general elections for Mr. A. U. Anthony in the Fourth District, "as he has worked faithfully and effectively during the past four years on behalf of his people."

United Party Message

Road Town THE ISLAND SUN in English 5 Nov 83 p 14

[Text]

Baughers Bay, Tortola
British Virgin Islands
November 1st, 1983

Dear Voters,

We are on the brink of Elections Day and you, the Voters, are the ones who will decide how you would like our country to be run. The Bible tells us that, "Selfishness destroys a nation and sin is a reproach to any people."

We have concluded four (4) years of a government which you and I had the privilege to evaluate, and I wonder if we should be labelled as accomplices to the selfishness, incompetence, corruption and injustice under the Virgin Islands Party Government.

The British Virgin Islands have suffered and lost much under the present Government and stand to lose more, and perhaps all, if the Stoutt Government is returned to office.

Please allow me to remind you about three (3) issues:

(1) Grenada was a world-wide subject for discussion in recent weeks. Why? Maurice Bishop has only himself to blame for the loss of his own life. When he took over the spice island from Gairy, instead of holding democratic elections, he went first and shook hands with Cuba. When things turned sour, he then went to Washington to meet with President Reagan, where he was outrightly refused negotiations because of his ties with Cuba.

(2) The B.V.I. lost the Double Taxation Treaty between the United States and the B.V.I., because of the incompetence and corruption of the Virgin Islands Party Government, and was refused re-negotiation by President Reagan. The BVI stands to lose a billion dollar industry and employment for thousands of its inhabitants if the United Party is not elected to power and ask the President to reconsider us and prevent an economic disaster to our islands, losing the yachting industry.

(3) The Nanny Cay developers are only waiting for a change in Government to continue their development plan that was

stopped so abruptly, because of the corruption by the present Government.

So, Voters, you are now the judges and I offer you a solution by voting for the candidates on the United Party ticket, men of competence, integrity and men who stand for democracy.

First District - Basil Blake; Second District - Conrad Maduro ; Third District - Earl Frazer; Fourth District - E. Walwyn Brewley; Fifth District - Harold Vanterpool; Sixth District - Charles Mercer; Eighth District - Willard Wheatley.

Yours sincerely

Roy Pickering

Chairman of the United Party

CSO: 3298/196/197

BRIEFS

WATER PROJECTS--Two major Water Projects are presently under construction and proceeding well, it was stated by the Sewerage and Water Department. At Carrot Bay Phase I of the West End Water Project funded by Dev Div is nearing completion with the Reservoir about 90% completed. Pipelines have been completed and installation of pumps in wells is progressing. This project is scheduled for completion by the end of the year. The East End Water Project funded by European Development Fund started in July and to date 2 new wells have been constructed in Paraquita Valley and 18,435 ft of Distribution Water mains is at present being levelled in preparation for the Reservoir construction, it was further stated. [Text] [Road Town THE ISLAND SUN in English 29 Oct 83 p 1]

CSO: 3298/197

PROPOSED BILL SEEN AS THREAT TO FREEDOM OF PRESS

Organized Opposition

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

GEORGE TOWN, Grand Cayman, Nov. 5 (CANA)

The Cayman Islands press and international press freedom defence bodies are ganging up to fight a bill, scheduled to be debated in parliament here later this month, which they regard as a threat to press freedom in this British colony.

The bill, an amendment to the Defamation Law, seeks to remove the privilege of newspapers here to report fully everything said at public meetings without risk of being sued for libel.

Representatives of the international press freedom watchdog organisations have described the bill as "scandalous" and a form of "backdoor censorship", but an influential member of the government says the move is no threat to democracy or press freedom, and it has his support.

The existing law is patterned on the British which recognises that there are occasions such as public meetings on matters of national interest, when there should be complete freedom of speech

without risk of court action.

The amendment, to be debated in the Legislative Assembly in two weeks time, is a sharp departure from the British law as well as that of the United States and most other Western democracies, local commentators say.

"...I think (the move) will make reporters very hesitant to write fully and candidly," said Bob Lewis, chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the U.S. Society of Professional Journalists.

"It is a backdoor attempt to censor the press by causing the press to censor itself to avoid legal problems," he added.

"On first blush, it would seem to be scandalous," said Jamaica newspaper editor, Hector Wynter, speaking on behalf of the World Press Freedom Committee.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Michael Bradley, declined to comment on the reasons for drafting the bill, but government parliamentarian, Jim Bodden, suggested that the measure was aimed at some newspapers.

"The major newspapers have stuck to a more factual kind of reporting, but in a small place like this, there are certain things you should say and certain things you shouldn't," Bodden said.

"There are a lot of things that are printed that would have been better left unsaid at the meeting in the first place. I don't think the repeating of them adds anything."

said the right of privilege enjoyed means that idle gossip can be turned into hard news by the press."

Another lawyer, who also preferred to remain anonymous, accused certain newspapers of abusing the privilege they have.

"For certain objectives, freedom of the press may have to be sacrificed," he said.

Bodden, regarded as the unofficial leader of the government, said he did not think statements at public meetings might have influenced the government's decision to draft the bill, but he said there was some "junk" published for public consumption.

The government parliamentarian said the local press enjoyed "enough freedom", and the government, in bringing the amendment to parliament, did not have to follow the laws of the United States or Britain.

"As far as I can see, this is a purely local law and would not need to be approved by anyone apart from the Legislature," he said.

The proposed amendment, however, does not remove the privilege offered to newspapers to report freely on the proceedings of Legislative Assembly meetings, government corporations or committees, in addition to press releases or statements issued by heads of government departments.

Under the existing law, a person who is libelled at a public meeting is offered some protection, if the libel is reported in the press. There is provision for the newspaper to carry an "explanation or contradiction" by the offended person. If the paper refused, it loses its right to privilege and can be sued. He

GLEANER Objection

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] The Gleaner has taken up the case of press freedom in the Cayman Islands, a threat to which has been posed by the impending amendment to the Defamation Act.

In a telegram to the Commonwealth Press Union, the Inter American Press Association, the President of the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association and to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Chairman and Marketing Director of the Gleaner Mr. Oliver Clarke has said as follows:

"Request you urgently lobby British and other Governments to take steps to prevent Government of Cayman Islands amending Defamation Act to remove press privilege for fair and accurate reporting of lawful public meetings. The matter should be withdrawn from Agenda of House of Assembly meeting scheduled November 18. Move comes in wake of public meetings at which criticism of Government officials made. Will keep you posted of developments and request same."

On Wednesday the Gleaner reported that the Cayman Islands Government was seeking to amend the Defamation Act in the House of Assembly on Nov. 18 to reduce the privilege enjoyed by the press in respect to any fair and accurate report of a lawfully held public meeting.

Press Association Criticism

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

The Inter-American Press Association President Horacio Aguirre of **Diario Las Americas**, Miami, on Friday sent the following message to the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Cayman Islands Government:

"Our attention has been called to proposed legislation in the Cayman Islands that would restrict what can be published on proceedings of public meetings.

"We do not know why such legislation has been introduced, but it is a serious violation of the people's rights to know what transpires in open, public sessions, and equally restrictive to press freedom.

"The Inter-American Press Association urges that the proposed legislation be withdrawn so that Grand Cayman can continue to retain its position as a country where a completely free press exists."

CSO: 3298/208

DAILY CALLS FOR CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY

Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] The upward spiral in the prices of basic goods and essential consumer services has had a strong impact on a population lacking any defense against these events.

This situation is producing one of the worst economic phenomena: recession with inflation. Despite optimistic statements by the economic authorities, inflation has rocketed and shows every sign of continuing to increase.

This has resulted in the refutation of part of the conceptual framework established to justify the suffering to which the Chilean people have been systematically subjected.

The cancellation of wage and salary indexing, which has frozen white and blue collar workers' pay since 1981, was implemented with the explicitly stated purpose of avoiding an outbreak of inflation.

These statements, like so many others, have revealed their inconsistency under the weight of events. For this reason, it is regrettable that, despite existing evidence, government economists insist on maintaining their dogmatism and insist that price controls are a temptation to be avoided.

Given this discrepancy between theory and reality, it is worth asking about the real objective sought under current economic policy.

The question seems completely valid because there is no evidence whatsoever of any improvement in the growing deterioration in the Chilean standard of living. That is why, in the face of the ever-increasing anguish among our people and the ever-increasing malnutrition among children, the question asked previously from these columns arises once again: Who is protecting the consumer?

The contrast between the indifference of the economic authorities toward consumer protection and the solicitousness with which they have aided certain financial sectors is so notorious that it cannot help but smart, even among the most indifferent.

Consequently, it is urgently necessary for this situation to be quickly corrected and for direct steps be taken to create mechanisms to stop this insane upward race. Or, if this would be heresy against economic liberalism, wages and salaries must be readjusted according to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

To remain indifferent to the pain and hunger of the people would be to reaffirm the unpopular, exclusive character typical of the economic policy that still governs us.

12351

CSO: 3348/65

'FRENTE CERO' TERRORISTS THREATEN LOCAL OFFICIALS

Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 5 Nov 83 p 26

[Text] More than 100 neighborhood leaders have been threatened with death in recent days by the terrorist organization "Frente Cero," the armed branch of the banned Communist Party. The leaders were threatened because they opposed participation in, or promotion of, incidents during the so-called "peaceful protests." Reliable sources recently stated that the terrorist action against the community leaders is part of a preconceived plan to dominate the lower levels of the citizenry "at any cost."

Those sources confirmed at the same time that the gunmen who assassinated Pedro Sobarzo Luque make up a group of "executors" who specialize in this kind of action. Sobarzo was chairman of Neighborhood Junta 29 of the town of Jose Maria Caro. The sources also stated that the two extremists arrived at the scene of the crime with their appearance altered in order to confuse any possible witnesses at the scene.

What has occurred indicates further that Sobarzo's killers allegedly have been identified and that the search for them has intensified in recent hours.

"New information" on this matter is expected to surface, possibly over the weekend, since the detailed search of the areas that are supposedly the extremists' hideouts has almost been completed.

"Frente Cero"

The same sources stated that the Communist Party terrorist organization began to develop in 1981 in the Fifth Region, but that its founders are seven completely distinct individuals. It is reported that some of them allegedly have left the country, but that their leadership is still active and is directing terrorist activities in the principal cities, such as Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion.

"Frente Cero" leaders, in contrast to members of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], received subversive training in Spain from members of the ETA, who also seek to export violence.

According to available reports on its structure, the extremist organization has about 60 members, most of whom are less than 30 years old. All of them come from the lower strata of the population and form a group that wants to take over control of this sector.

In relation to the most recent dynamite attacks, mention was made of the fate of some 300 kilos of explosive stolen from a truck coming from the northern part of the country some months ago. The response indicated that the extremists have used approximately half of it in the attacks and also in their "practice."

12351

CSO: 3348/65

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--The Italian Government will channel resources totaling 28 million colones to the state-owned Aluminios Nacionales (ALUNASA), for the purpose of conducting studies on the possible development of firms that would make use of their products in Central America as well as in other areas. ALUNASA will obtain the resources through a technical assistance agreement with Italy as part of Italy's program of aid for underdeveloped countries. This was stated by Miguel Murillo, manager of the firm. [Summary] [PA240035 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 16 Nov 83 p 4 PA]

CSO: 3248/238

REASONS FOR BRAZIL'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, POVERTY ANALYZED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 Sep 83 p 6

[Commentary by Luis M. Arce: "Brazil: Poverty in the Miracle"]

[Text] Poverty in Brazil revealed in death by starvation spreads like an oil slick on the sea from the ragged northeast toward the more modern cities of the country. It has been explained away by the coincidence in time of two unquestionably true events: the explosion of oil prices and the devastating drought that has converted the extremely vast northeastern region into desert.

Without underestimating the effect of those two factors on the negative situation of the Brazilian economy, the high oil prices and the drought are not the real roots of the evil.

More than a decade ago the industrial "boom" in Brazil made hopes rise again among the hungry masses and a sly smile appear on the faces of the native capitalists. At that time, honest voices of this giant of the south spoke out to alert and warn of the danger of handing the country over to foreign capital.

Those men were crushed, insulted and treated like victims of the bubonic plague were treated in the past century.

The question then was presented in conceptual terms based on the reality of the country. "Does the strong concentration of capital and income at the expense of the wage-earning sectors make development possible?" "Is the idea of maintaining high rates of industrial growth facing a deceleration in the world market valid?" "Is the sudden opening to foreign capital beneficial to the goals of development?"

Those who answered these questions negatively were pushed aside.

Unquestionably Brazil saw a growth in global figures never before seen in the history of the nation. The alleged Brazilian "miracle" was proclaimed.

However, critics of the system stated that this growth was "outward"; that is, it did not respond to the basic national problems like employment, housing, education, health or even recreation. Its weak side was that it depended, almost exclusively, on external conditions (from the financial as well as

commercial point of view). Consequently, it did not take into consideration those key sectors or branches to guarantee that the growth be a global, harmonious and self-sustained process.

The last years of the past decade and the first years of this decade--particularly this year--have shown those critics right since what was really being produced in Brazil was a mirage of development.

In practice, the model adopted responded 100 percent to a political overhaul of U.S. strategy. After the defeat in Vietnam, it needed a redistribution of "responsibilities" (as Nixon and Kissinger liked to say) in different parts of the world to "face the challenge" (also words of theirs) of the peoples oppressed by the reactionary conduct of the United States. Brazil in South America was elected by the White House to be the deputy policeman (subimperialism was mentioned then) in the region.

Brazil stirred from its economic lethargy and exploited that favorable opportunity to create different alliances with Japan and western Europe (particularly the FRG) and thus extend the industrial boom.

The chance the United States offered it to be its best pal in the area created the illusion among the oligarchy and the soldiers that, for the first time in the history of the continent (no longer just the country), a national capital was going to participate in the development of "the great" and benefit from the trade with the imperialist centers of power where innovative investments are concentrated.

Reality was very different since the political overhaul that the United States promoted was also a concrete expression of a very important process of reindustrialization (some euphemistically call it new technological revolution) that was accompanied by a dismantling of those factories that hampered that process.

These factories were dispersed and sold as new outside the developed capitalist countries. They formed the backbone of what is known as industrial redeployment.

Perhaps Brazil--because of its economic model--was the most hurt by the industrial redeployment. (When Brazil accelerated its industrialization, Argentina, for example, dismantled its own in a process that clearly demonstrated a new capitalist division of labor.) The important thing is that the production of those old industries had less chance to compete in the international market where other products that were technologically superior to the Brazilian ones were sold. The process was simple: Brazil exported technologically backward products or goods and, at the same time, had to import technically more complex goods whose demand grows faster.

This incongruity revealed some very important things. For example, Brazil really had not participated at all in the development of the capitalist powers. The United States, with its industrial redeployment, had not internationalized its production as some had assumed but internationalized consumption of its

products. What Brazil had done was imitate patterns of consumption and even the ways of life and living standards of the conspicuous consumption societies with a model that did not take into account a sick domestic market which was shrinking. This precipitated decapitalization of the majority sectors of the country, including the so-called middle class. There was also a starving northeast which had not been given a satisfactory response. The government could not get rid of it or turn a blind eye to it.

When the time of the industrial "boom," foreign investments and easy and massive credits passed, the Brazilian economy was practically a skeleton and had a frightening foreign debt of \$100 billion. This means that each person who has died from starvation this year (the prediction is a quarter of a million) not only dies with an empty stomach but owing \$800 to Brazil's creditor banks.

When the news of the wave of supermarket robberies, clandestine cemeteries in Ceara and other northeastern states and people eating roots and lizards in Sahel made headlines in the Western press, panic spread. This was not because of the frivolous predictions that 3 million people would die of starvation before 1985--and not only in the "catingas" (semidesert) of the northeast--but because of the fear that Brazil, the giant of the south, might be another center of social convulsions endangering the entire system.

A country in which the redistribution of income almost exclusively benefits the full hands of the so-called upper strata of society cannot possibly progress. In Brazil the system of ownership and the antipatriotic alliances with foreign capital lead to a redistribution of income that, sooner or later, will crush the nation. The system of ownership is the deepest root of poverty in Brazil.

However, Brazil has not given up its plans even when there is no other alternative than to seek solutions within a democratic framework. The "solutions" offered by the IMF--as the resigning Central Bank president, Carlos Langoni, denounced--will do nothing other than spread hunger and poverty. The so-called "letter of intentions" issued to the IMF by the government in order to obtain short-term financing of the foreign debt responds to a narrow, classist criterion and means price increases, more unemployment and more hunger from the minute the commitments it entails are applied.

No matter how much it is denied or how it is hidden behind the drought or the high oil prices, what has occurred in Brazil is the failure of a useless model of growth that never took national objectives into account, never responded to the needs of the majorities and only took under consideration the highest strata of Brazilian society.

It is a major failure that affects, primarily, national capital and the landowners who dropped their traditions, the merchants who divested themselves of their trades and the bourgeois who, for some years, thought they were industrialists and partners to the "great." Actually, their role, a pitiful role, did not differ much from the ignorant Indian who traded the colonialist gold for bits of glass.

If Brazil really wants to end its current serious situation, there is no other alternative, as Langoni himself stated the day of his resignation, than to end the old plans and realize that there is a structural problem, not a temporary crisis. Without in-depth and radical changes, it will never survive.

As Carlos Rafael Rodriguez explained some years ago, Brazil demonstrates that developing ourselves is more than outlining a program for development. First of all, we must defend ourselves from those who try to keep us backward in order to continue robbing us. They see the possible growth of our economies merely as a vehicle for modern and more subtle forms of using the natural wealth of these lands.

For its economic potential and its specific gravity in the continent, Brazil has an undeniable importance for the region. This importance must bear fruit in favor of the needs and the integrationist objectives of Latin America, a region that--with the billion dollars that its trade generates--can and should have more voice and vote among the nations.

In short, Brazil demonstrates Latin America's imperative need to fight united in order to avoid becoming a gigantic cemetery at the feet of its exploiters.

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CSO: 3248/185

BRIEFS

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES GRANTED RESIDENCY PERMITS--Three Jesuit priests and three Carmelite nuns have received residency permits from the Cuban Government. The Jesuits were chosen by the government from a list which Pittau SJ, the special papal delegate, took to Havana. He has also visited our country. The Carmelites have come from Spain. The approval of the missionaries' activities indicates that the relationship between the church and state in Cuba is improving. There is a very serious shortage of priests in this Latin American country. [Text] [Budapest UJ EMBER in Hungarian 13 Nov 83 p 1]

CSO: 2500/103

INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE FROM PRIME MINISTER CHARLES

Roseau THE NEW CHRONICLE in English 2 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

The greatness of a people does not lie solely in the material wealth of their country nor its geographic expanse, its scientific achievement, its military might; but also in the character of its people and their determination to structure their lives and their environment according to their own values and to act decisively to sustain those values even when many, perhaps through lack of information or even vision, may be less than enthusiastic or even openly critical of such decisiveness.

In our short history as a sovereign nation state we have faced many trials under which nations larger than ours in almost every way would have succumbed and disintegrated.

Having become independent on the 3rd of November, 1978, we were faced with a situation within six months in which the then Government first sought to bind us by contract to South Africa and then to sell our sovereignty to a private company along with 25% of the land mass of our small island state. We united as one people and rallied and forced the cancellation of those infamous deals.

Then in May 1979, we were faced with a most serious attack on our constitutional rights to join and form trade unions and to express our views purely in the press. We rallied again and in response to the shooting down of unarmed civilians in the streets

called for and secured the resignation of the Government.

In August 1979, and again in July 1980, we were struck by two of the most severe hurricanes of this century. We bound ourselves together not only for survival but to rebuild and reconstruct our society, our economy, our country.

Through it all, we have preserved our democratic way of life, our respect for human life and human rights and the rule of law.

When in 1981 and again in 1982, there were attempts to overthrow our democracy by force of arms our response was firm, but measured, and we relied on the courts to determine how those involved should be dealt with.

In all of those events we have demonstrated our greatness as a people. It was small wonder, therefore, that when on the 19th of October, 1983, we saw our country, our democracy, our constitution, our Caribbean community threatened by the brutal acts of a few bullies who had been indoctrinated, trained and armed by the Soviet Union and Cuba to the point where they would slaughter government and trade union bodies in cold blood, your Government, understanding what you would expect from us, acted in concert with the other Governments of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Barbados and Jamaica to remedy the situation and to preserve for the Grenadian

people and the wider Caribbean community those values which we cherish so dearly.

Your wholehearted support for the actions of your Government and your acceptance of the fact that if the lives of those who went to the rescue of the people of our sister island of Grenada were not to be senselessly thrown away that premature disclosure was not possible can only add to our greatness as a people.

As Prime Minister and Political Leader of the Dominica Freedom Party I salute you the people of Dominica as a truly great people who have made their mark on the world in only five (5) years as the independent and sovereign state of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

FREEDOM PARTY SENATOR CLARIFIES EVENTS AT RALLY

Roseau THE NEW CHRONICLE in English 28 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] Your Editorial in the October 14, 1983 edition of the NEW CHRONICLE captioned "Leave Out Mud-Slinging" sought to show, among other things, that the main speakers at the Freedom Party Mini-Rally at Scotts Head on Sunday, 9th October, 1983 indulged in "presentations that abandoned ideas and things of development for the mud-slinging politics of the pre-1980 era."

Such a representation is both unfortunate and untrue; unfortunate in that it is a misrepresentation of an exhilarating political experience at which the Prime Minister received such a spontaneous outpouring of love, concern and thankful relief for having come through the airport incident unscratched that the entire mood of the rally was festive and militantly supportive of government's efforts and achievements.

The rally was addressed by all members of Cabinet who spoke on aspects of governmental activity falling within their portfolio. As is to be expected at a political rally, platform speakers made reference to the existing political situation and the efforts of groups and individuals who held political power for 20 years to seek to create dissatisfaction and disaffection notwithstanding the tremendous efforts at reconstruction following the destruction and devastation caused by Hurricane "David" Hurricane "Allen" and Hurricane "Labour Party".

One can have no sense of direction unless one understands one's past. One does not dwell on the past and seek to relive it, particularly if it is distasteful, but to ignore the past is to walk blindly back into the very pit from which one has so laboriously and painfully climbed out of.

One particular matter which raised the ire of some platform speakers was the obscene jubilation exhibited by some leaders and supporters of the various splinter opposition groupings, on hearing that the light aircraft in which the Prime Minister was travelling had overshot the runway on landing. Some expressed disappointment that she was not killed.

Your own 'Papa Toussaint', refers to such dastardly, inhuman and unpatriotic exhibitions in the very edition in which you seek to remonstrate with the Freedom Party and Government by writing as follows:

"But I hear dat some people from de opposition (you know dem, dey short and small) was so happy to hear about what happen dat day drive up to the hospital to see if she was there and they was getting ready to put up a flag. I tell you is wicked people we have in this land. But God will deal with them as He sees fit. We already know that Miss Charles in His favour, after see what happen".

Your entire Editorial fails to show that there was either general mud-slinging or that any particular Minister indulged in mud-slinging at the expense of "ideas and things of development".

Your contention is based on a single sentence in which you assert that "it is difficult to understand that in the wake of big plans for education in Dominica, certain Ministers of Government can waste precious time talking about "Alliance gone to the Ants' and the like". [as published]

Is that what you refer to as mud-slinging? Certainly you do not propose that to pun on the word "Alliance" which is the name by which the opposition, left-leaning, pro-Russian, Dominican Liberation Movement calls itself and its propaganda sheet is "mud-slinging".

Finally, let me say that in general terms as a Minister of Government and as Deputy Chairman of the ruling Freedom Party, I agree with you that every effort should be made to avoid "mud-slinging" on the political platform. I must also point out that by editorialising general criticisms which are not based on facts, one may be indulging in that very mud-slinging which one seeks to condemn.

There are pulpits, political platforms and editorial desks. Each have their role in our society and one must learn to differentiate one from the other.

CSO: 3298/198

REPORT ON STRUGGLE FOR LEADERSHIP OF OPPOSITION

Roseau THE NEW CHRONICLE in English 19 Nov 83 p 9

[Text]

THE debate over the appointment of a Leader of the Opposition was resolved when it became clear that the 4 elected members of the opposition were divided into 2 groups of 2 i.e. Mike Douglas and Matthew Joesph on one side, and Jenner Armour and Conrad Cyrus on the other.

When internal squabbles for leadership of the Democratic Labour Party resulted in Mike Douglas being expelled by O.J. Seraphin from the Democratic Labour Party and in Seraphin informing the Speaker that Douglas was no longer represented the Democratic Labour Party in the House of Assembly, the situation changed from two/two to one, one, one, one.

With Dyer having naively allowed himself to be dismissed from the Cabinet and then asleep walking across the floor to the opposition, the debate has been reopened once again. Dyer of course cannot become Leader of the Opposition according to the 1978 Constitution, but he could pledge support and loyalty (some thing which he had difficulty in doing on the government side) to one of the other four elected members of the opposition.

Dyer's biggest mistake was to have resigned from the

Freedom Party after he was dismissed as a Minister because he forced his supporters to choose between himself and the Freedom Party. Dyer could now commit political and even professional suicide by joining with the one person in the opposition whom the people of Goodwill have absolutely no use for, that is Michael Douglas. Even the Labourites of Gutter, Fond Cole, Tariah Pit One and Tariah Pit Two, the Boat House and Bath Estate have no use for Michael Douglas. Their man is P.J. to whom O.J. and Douglas were like a pair of Judases.

Thus Dyer will have to pledge his support either to Matthew Joseph, Jenner Armour or Conrad Cyrus.

The other sticking point in this "Children Male" is the question of opposition senators. A Leader of the Opposition will want to exercise his right under the Constitution to choose opposition senators. Douglas, if he were to become Leader of the Opposition would want to get rid of Senators Frederick Joseph and Bernie Didier.

Frederick Joseph has had clashes with Michael Douglas over the redundancy payments for Geest workers at Portsmouth as a result of the opening of the Deep Water Harbour. The Patrick John Government in which Douglas was a Minister, had a bitter dispute with the DAWU on the question of the amount of redundancy to which the Portsmouth lightermen were entitled. Douglas, who at that time was sympathetic to Para Riviere's efforts to get NWU to replace DAWU as the union for the workers, did not want it to appear that DAWU has succeeded in getting anything for the Portsmouth workers. Thus the conflict.

There was further conflict between Douglas and Joseph over the Portsmouth Carpet Factory dispute. Again DAWU was the union representing the workers. Douglas's sister was the manager. In the Geest Estates (Picard and Woodford Hill) disputes Douglas and Joseph were again at logger heads as they were over the attempt by the Medical School to throw out the Picard Estate Workers who were living on the Estate. Douglas sided with the Medical School against the estate workers and their union DAWU, and most recently in the medical school claim for recognition. Douglas did what he could through the local management of the medical school to get DAWU out as the recognised bargaining agent.

In the House, Douglas accuses Joseph of being a Freedomite.

Douglas's choice to replace Frederick Joseph is his brother Rosie. It is difficult to see any

other elected member of the opposition agreeing to have Rosie Douglas brought into the House as a Senator. Bernie Didier on the other hand is seen by Douglas as a seditious wet blanket, dampening the political fires in the House as well as in the Wesley Constituency where she resides.

Armour it seems would also want Frederick Joseph and Bernie Didier out, but under no condition would he want Rosie Douglas in. Rosie Douglas contested the Paix Bouche Constituency against Jenner Armour and is still seen as a threat by Armour. Armour's reasons for wanting Frederick Joseph and Bernie Didier out of the House are less transparent than those of Michael Douglas except that he would want to use the Leader of the Opposition position to fortify himself not only in his constituency of Paix Bouche, but in the North East i.e. Vieille Case and Wesley as well. To do this Armour would want to bring in to the House someone from Paix Bouche and perhaps from Thibaud in the Vieille Case Constituency with Elford Henry from Wesley being kept on as a Senator Armour would have a solid block of support among the Opposition Senators and hopefully from Armour point of view a broad political base in the North East.

Matthew Joseph of the Salybia Constituency who even before the Opposition squabbles began stated quite clearly in his maiden address that he was there to represent his people and his Constituency and to support what is right and oppose what he felt was wrong, is also making moves of his own. He wants as a condition for his support for either Michael Douglas or Jenner Armour the appointment of O.J. Seraphin as a Senator. Matthew and Douglas are unable to agree because Matthew Joseph and presumably O.J. Seraphin will object to Douglas's terms of trading off O.J. for Rosie and having both appointed Senators in place of Joseph and Didier. As interim Prime Minister O.J. fired Rosie as a Senator on the grounds that

Rosie was a communist. To be the instrument of bringing Rosie back into the House as a Senator would damage Seraphin and weaken his position as leader of the Labour Party.

The people of the Carib Territory must be wondering why it is that Matthew Joseph is not asking for a carib to be appointed Senator and instead is plugging for O.J. They must also be wondering why it is that Armour who looks like a carib than any of the other elected members of the Opposition except Matthew Joseph himself of course, is not saying publicly that if Matthew Joseph were to side with him he, Armour, would be prepared to nominate a carib to be a Senator on the opposition benches?

This now brings us to Conrad Cyrus, a veteran independent member of the House, a substantial farmer with authentic grass roots credentials unlike Armour and Douglas who are both of "bourgeoisistic" background. They have wealth, land holding parents, overseas private secondary school education, followed by overseas college education of one sort or another, brothers and sisters with professional qualifications and university degree and so on.

Having served in the opposition when Douglas was in Government it is unlikely that Cyrus would get Douglas's support to become leader of the Opposition. But Dyer could have no real reason for not supporting Cyrus and might even have something to gain by distancing himself from Douglas, the Alliance, the Drum and the Labour parties. Matthew Joseph, like Cyrus is also from the East and in the absence of strong party political antagonisms they should be natural allies. Thus a Matthew Joseph, Conrad Cyrus, Jenner Armour accommodation would be able to arrive at an agreement on a Leader of the Opposition and also on the question of Opposition Senators following the appointment of a Leader of the Opposition.

Conrad Cyrus and Jenner Armour should both agree to the appointment of a carib Senator in place of Julius Timothy if Matthew Joseph supports either of them for Leader of the Opposition and should say so publicly.

In such an eventuality, Dyer would find a place in the opposition without being seen as having become pro Labour pro Alliance but being truly independent of the political parties, free to support or oppose as he sees the issues, and Mike Douglas?

Well what about Mike!

PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATION URGES PRESSURE ON GUYANA

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE in English 13 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

The Private Sector Organisation of Dominica (PSOD), has called on Caricom Governments to "look to the future" and take a similar stand with Guyana as it did with Grenada.

Spokesman for the PSOD, Mr. Perry Bellot, said it was because of the "flagrant violations of human rights" in Guyana that his organisation was urging the Caricom Governments to take a firm decision regarding that country.

He said the PSOD, an off-shoot of Dominica's Chamber of Commerce,

wanted to see practical yet definitive measures taken to affect the changes necessary for Guyana to develop "in the right direction," and to do so before another crisis situation, like Grenada, arose.

He suggested actions like boycotting Guyana and moving the Caricom Headquarters to a more centrally located country as methods to pressure that country into coming to grips with the human rights question.

Mr. Bellot also noted that if the pressure had

been put on Grenada much earlier, in support of Prime Minister Tom Adams' stand on human rights there, the situation may not have deteriorated to the events of October 19.

The PSOD congratulated the OECS Governments for their firm decision and action in "liberating the people of Grenada from their four-and-one-half-year horror ordeal."

The organisation further stated, "we must not wait until another Grenada crisis is reached."

CSO: 3298/209

PARLIAMENT APPROVES OECS MILITARY RECOURSE IN GRENADA

Roseau THE NEW CHRONICLE in English 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] THE Dominica Parliament unanimously approved Wednesday, the OECS initiated combined military action in Grenada. All parliamentarians present at the mid-week sitting, agreed that the action was justifiable because it "freed Grenada" from the reign of terror which followed the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The resolution was presented by Minister without Portfolio Charles Savarin in a one hour review of the crisis. Up until about 9 p.m. parliamentarians expressed their support endorsing the "rescue mission" as timely and necessary.

Although he supported the resolution, member for Portsmouth held firmly to the view that the US-OECS intervention was illegal. This he explained was consequent to the rules of unanimity contained in the OECS treaty and the UN stand on the invasion of sovereign States. Because of his "affinity with the Grenadian people" and because "morally" there is no question about the justification of the action, Mr. Douglas concluded he had no choice but to vote in favour. He said the government has forced him into supporting an illegality.

But Prime Minister Charles did not share the view that the action though morally just, was illegal. In explaining her disagreement, she cited

Article 8 of the OECS treaty in conjunction with the invitation from Sir Paul Scoon as the major factors contributing to the legality of the US-led multinational military intervention in Grenada.

During the session a number of points were highlighted. Chief among them was the communist threat to the region posed by the excessive arms build up in Grenada. Much mention was made too, of the great need to provide Grenadian people with the chances to choose their own government. The left leaning Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance and the Dominica Labour Party, one of whose members has been linked with a 1960 Ku Klux Klan connected coup attempt here, came in for severe criticism.

A number of contributions noted earlier suggestions from certain DLM personnel that the Freedom Party should not be allowed to complete its term of office. P.M. Charles in her contribution linked the suggestions to an alleged phase 4 of the leftists plan for the Caribbean. It is understood that phase 3 of the plan which involved a trial at the ballot was considered complete, and that phase 4 would involve an armed take over. Certain MP's expressed the view that the phenomenal build up of arms in Grenada through the assistance of Cuba, Russia and North Korea

was precisely for that purpose.

Many MP's were full of praise for what they generally described as the outstanding roles of President Reagan and Prime Ministers Charles, Seaga and Adams. Many were critical of Thatcher, Chambers, Burnham, the UN and the CCC. The overriding opinion was that these leaders and institutions did not really understand the issue.

At that sitting of Parliament also four bills received their first readings.

Among them was a bill for an act relating to treason. The object of the bill is to provide for the security of the state and the protection of its citizens. It says that any person found guilty of intending to levy war against the state or to overthrow the government or constitution by force of arms, is guilty of treason. So too, is any one adhering to enemies of the State by giving aid or comfort. Such a person will be liable on conviction to the death penalty.

The bill was introduced by Attorney General Ronan David. He also introduced the "Juries Amendment Act 1983". P.M. Charles introduced the "State Security Act 1983", and Home Affairs Minister Brian Allayne, the "Labour Standard" Amendment Act 1983.

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN ENVOY--New West German Ambassador to Dominica Doctor Johannes Reitberger visited Dominica this week. On Thursday Doctor Reitberger presented his credentials to acting President C. A. Seignoret, and thus became his country's new Ambassador to the nature island of the Caribbean. He also paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Eugenia Charles. Doctor Reitberger replaces former Ambassador Carl Heinz Rouette, and will be based in Trinidad and Tobago. Dominica has enjoyed diplomatic relations with West Germany from the 28th of October, 1980. [GIS] [Text] [Roseau THE NEW CHRONICLE in English 11 Nov 83 p 3]

CSO: 3298/198

GRENADIAN BUSINESSMAN INTERVIEWED ON LOCAL REACTIONS

Roseau THE NEW CHRONICLE in English 11 Nov 83 pp 16-17

[Text]

WHEN he visited Dominica last week he presented P.M. Charles with a card of thanks and a bouquet of flowers from "115,000 Grenadians" Grenadian businessman Omar Al Shariff subsequently spoke to the NEW CHRONICLE about the Grenada crisis.

NC: WHAT now is the mood of Grenadian people?

Al Shariff: Well, the consensus of opinion is that we are now liberated. This is the views of the rank and file of the Grenadian people. That some help had to come from outside because we were powerless from within to assist ourselves. As you know, we were under a twenty-four hour shoot to kill curfew, just prior to the Americans coming in to liberate the country.

NC: Over the four and a half years of the Maurice Bishop led revolution, was there any building up discontent among the people?

Al Shariff: Well, I would describe the revolution, pre the killing of the Prime Minister Maurice Bishop as somehow a

popular revolution. I would also give the revolution credit for its constitutional performance. But a turn of events took place after the house arrest and subsequent death of the Prime Minister, people saw themselves as a body without a head.

NC: What percentage of Grenadians were generally interested in having elections?

Al Shariff: I would say that elections would have been welcomed by the majority of Grenadians. I am not saying that they asked for it, but it would have been welcomed. I

would say that the people who may not have welcomed general elections, where people can freely express themselves through the ballot, would have been the die-hards of the party who believe that a revolution is the only answer, and with revolution you do not have elections.

NC: Were you part of any of the major demonstrations which took place in support of reinstating Bishop as P.M.

Al Shariff: Yes and no. The morning that the comrade leader was rescued from his house arrest I did not take part in going to his house, but I later went to the market square with the rest of a large crowd of about ten thousand people. They were very eager to listen to the address or the proposed address of comrade Bishop.

NC: What happened at the market place?

Al Shariff: At the market place you had a crowd of people who were quite peaceful and who were just patiently awaiting the sight of comrade Bishop. People echoed the views that if he was not well enough to address the crowd, at least seeing him would be enough comfort for them and they'll await his address, whatever time he was able to give it. While we were at the market square awaiting comrade Bishop we suddenly heard the firing of mortar or gun fire up on Fort Rupert where Bishop and a few people happened to have been, pending his coming down to the market square.

NC: Now, what was the reaction of the people at time they heard the gun fire from Fort Rupert?

Al Shariff: At Fort Rupert you had a number of people, let's say it could have been in the region of 3 to 5 hundred people. As you will understand there are a number of people who like to follow the action. The majority of people were at the market square, but these people who were following the action were up at Fort Rupert, in fact they escorted the motorcade which took Bishop from house arrest to the Fort. I understand that the original intention was to

take him to hospital, but our hospital and Fort Rupert are close to each other so it was probably thought more prudent by the people who took him in the motorcade peacefully sit at Fort Rupert and be attended by doctors. A doctor was sent for I understand. The doctor either was not available, but somehow didn't come, and a nurse or two nurses who came were later gunned down by the P.R.A.

NC: Is there any truth to allegations that Bishop and Whiteman and others had disarmed the soldiers at Fort Rupert and proceeded to arm certain members of the crowd?

Al Shariff: I wasn't on the spot so I did not see, but from speaking to folks who were actually present this does not seem to be true. For one Bishop was said to be in such a weak state, physically. It was said that when he was lifted from the house arrest he had to be cut loose because he was tied hands and feet, in a short pants. It was said that he was very weak physically and so this man could not have been in a fighting mood. A part from that he went to Fort Rupert to receive medical attention. And, knowing full well that there were people, that number of people, awaiting him at the market square, I think that knowing the man, it would have been his prime objective to come to talk to the people. Now at Fort Rupert I would say that there were a number of soldiers who were loyal to Bishop, possibly, if there was anybody fighting on the Bishop side, it was soldiers who were loyal to him. But not Bishop or the other ministers themselves.

NC: What happened in Grenada during the 24 hour shoot-to-kill curfew?

Al Shariff: Well, following the shooting at Fort Rupert people camped for safety, it was a question of all vehicles going in the various directions, at least heading for their homes. Later that evening we heard an announcement on Radio Free Grenada to the effect that a number of people were killed. The official figure I

believe that was given by the R.M.C. was something in the region of 17 people which included Bishop and certain members of his Cabinet. Many who were on the spot, felt the number of people killed was in the region of 200. Also at the same time we heard about the imposition of the curfew, and the mood of Grenadians then, was one of apprehension. We feared as to what the fate of the masses of the people in Grenada would have been.

NC: All right, so people did in fact stay in their homes.

Al Shariff: That's right, they obeyed the curfew. With the sort of firing power that the army of Grenada had, plus what was in evidence at Fort George none would have braved or dared to come out on the streets.

NC: What was the response to the initial RFG suggestions that certain CARICOM countries intended to invade Grenada?

Al Shariff: Well, I think the situation was so intense, if you like repressive, that each Grenadian almost as if by intuition when the curfew was lifted on the Monday following Wednesday when Bishop was shot, people came into the city with the intention of stocking up. There were long queues to the banks where people probably took money out of their savings. Then the other establishments which drew large crowds were the supermarkets, and though people should have been at work on that Monday, what we found was that the city was being deserted from about 2.00 p.m. So it was as if by intuition that people realised that something further had to come, not knowing exactly what the nature of events might have been, or when it might have been. But people then went out to stock some food especially having come out from the experience of being under curfew from Wednesday to Monday without much food.

NC: So the following morning, Tuesday, news broke that American forces had in fact invaded Grenada, was there any panic?

Al Shariff: On the Tuesday, in fact before the news broke out

that Grenada was being invaded, I think that it is right to say that most Grenadians were awakened by the sound of jet fighters, and the mood that was expressed was one of jubilation. At the same time something is being done and it doesn't matter how long we'll have to remain in our houses now, but we've got friends who came in from outside to give us a new found freedom.

NC: What would you say about the nations, the 106 member countries of the U.N. who deplored the U.S.-O.E.C.S. action in the general assembly last week?

Al Shariff: What I'll have to say about that is, that these people must be myopic in terms of not understanding the sort of pressures the hundred and ten thousand Grenadians faced whilst they were under house arrest in their own homes without adequate supplies.

NC: What are chances of Eric Gairy becoming Prime Minister of Grenada again?

Al Shariff: Personally I think that his chances must be very remote. But you know politics has such swift and sometimes unprecedented turns, one can never tell. But the mood or the echoes I've heard from a lot of Grenadian people on the streets, is that Eric Gairy is the one who got us in this mess and he must not be allowed to run elections in Grenada.

NC: How easy do you think it is going to be to have Grenada settle down to normalcy again?

Al Shariff: Well, I think once the peace keeping force of the O.E.C.S. can stay up to elections, I would say that from there on the people of Grenada, should be in a position to express themselves in a democratic fashion. Now whether this could be done inside six months is quite debatable, I would think more likely inside of a year. We should look at possibly a year as being something more

realistic, taking into consideration the fact that the electoral process has to be mounted in terms of their a nationwide census in terms of parties beginning to build up their organs. I think since Grenada has been in that sort of turmoil, I think six months is probably too much of a limited time in which to expect a return to complete normalcy.

NC: Over the years, over the four and a half years, was there any growing concern in Grenada about the country's relationship with the Soviet Union and Cuba?

Al Shariff: Yes, there has been a concern by people, the masses. People particularly never really welcomed the Cubans in Grenada. This was a very popular consensus of opinion that the Cubans were never really welcomed. People were hoping that on the completion of the International Airport, the Cubans would be returned to Cuba.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CALLS FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE POLICY

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] The Trade Union Committee of Food Manufacturers, attached to the Chamber of Industry of Guatemala, declares:

1. Its concern over the "crossed arms" policy followed by the Ministry of Economy of Guatemala which has permitted the other governments of Central America to renege on their commitments to the detriment of Guatemalan production. This situation was aggravated by the appointments of the last two ministers and vice-ministers of economy who, with their empiricism and improvisation, were unable to duly attend to the problems and perspectives of the Central American Common Market.
2. The ambiguous position maintained by Honduras of being part of the Economic Integration Program when beneficial to it (as well as being a member of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, the SIECA [Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration], the ICAITI [Central American Industrial Research Institute], etc.) but of not being part of the Central American Common Market when it involves fulfilling its obligations and signed agreements is one of the decisive factors in the growing deterioration of the Economic Integration Program.
3. For 10 years, Guatemala has been giving preferential treatment to Honduras while Guatemalan products are subjected to tariffs before they can enter the Honduran market; and products manufactured in Honduras freely enter our country and the Bank of Guatemala authorizes their immediate payment. Notwithstanding that tariff advantage, the Central Bank of Honduras does not grant import licenses and does not authorize foreign exchange for Guatemalan products, in violation of signed agreements.
4. On 27 August 1982, the minister of economy of the Republic of Honduras signed an agreement pursuant to which a commitment was made to "expedite import licenses and accelerated and reciprocal payments like those which the Bank of Guatemala grants to merchandise from Honduras." Over a year has passed but the restrictions and obstacles to Guatemalan products are greater than ever, to the degree that the Government of Honduras does not permit the entry of Guatemalan products, claiming that "there is national production," which demonstrates lack of respect for the commitments made and an insult to our authorities. The lack

of capability of the then-minister of economy of Guatemala was manifested once again on 9 April 1983, as he signed an extension of the Bilateral Trade Agreement with Honduras, with a disadvantage for our production and without assuring that Honduras would live up to its commitments.

5. For its part, El Salvador, since 10 November 1980 (3 years) has daily been establishing more trade restrictions, including the following:

- a. A ban on the import of some goods considered "nonessential";
- b. Failure to give foreign exchange at the official rate of exchange for the import of articles, including a great number produced in Guatemala;
- c. Prior registration of imports with the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador; and
- d. The arbitrary change in the prices of Guatemalan products by customs officials.

6. As regards Costa Rica, the authorities of that country, since September 1980, have put in force measures designed to bring about the external balance of their economy, by means of restrictions in the granting of foreign exchange; a ban on the import of consumer goods on the part of the government; authorization for the operation of a parallel market for foreign currency exchanges; piggyback tariffs on top of those already in effect; and high consumer taxes; all of which have placed Guatemalan industry in a difficult situation by creating a considerable deficit in our trade with Costa Rica.

By virtue of all that has been set forth above, we request:

1. That the Ministry of Economy and the Bank of Guatemala adopt a firm policy congruent with the country's needs and put in force measures of just reciprocity on imports of merchandise from other Central American countries to prevent greater deterioration in Guatemalan production.
2. That the Bank of Guatemala revise its exchange policy, because instead of facilitating the assignment of foreign exchange so that Guatemalan industry will be able to import its raw materials, it is promoting the import of finished goods coming from Central America, whose producers are guaranteed immediate payment.
3. If the Bilateral Trade Agreement with Honduras which expires in February 1984 is to be extended, it should be done on the basis of absolute equality of conditions, as Guatemala cannot continue to grant preferential treatment to that country.
4. This Trade Union is confident that the new minister of economy will ensure that other governments in the region respect and faithfully carry out signed treaties and agreements and commitments made.

We do not seek protectionism; we ask for respect and equal treatment.

8143

CSO: 3248/172

NUN WARNS REFUGEES NOT TO RETURN, CITES AUGUST MASSACRE

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 7 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Blanche Petrich and Miguel Angel Velazquez]

[Text] During the months of August and September of this year, the aid supplied by the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Refugees (ACNUR) to the Mexican Commission of Aid for Refugees (Comar), has not reached its intended recipients, reported the Mexican Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People (CMSPG) in an official communique, while in the "document of objectives" of the Contadora group that was ratified by the five Central American governments, and which was delivered at U N headquarters yesterday, the pledge is made to continue the humanitarian aid to refugees through ACNUR's cooperation.

In addition, a few days after the arrival of Henry Kissenger in Guatemala, the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission and the Guatemalan Committee of Families of Arrested and Disappeared Persons, indicated that 30 political prisoners, among them Yolanda Urizar, Lucrecia Orellana, Angela Ayala and Jorge Alberto Rosal, will be shot, though there has been no word of whether they were put on trial or not.

The official communique of the CMSPG also reports the arrival of new groups of refugees that are left out of the assistance system. In addition, it says that for thousands of Guatemalan and Salvadoran women, their positions as refugees puts them in danger of being blackmailed by white slavers, who threaten to report them to the migratory authorities and force them into prostitution.

In addition, the nun Raquel Saravia, who works in the diocese of San Cristobal de las Casas, reported that in spite of the promises of the government of Guatemala to the effect that the refugees in Mexico "can return to their villages in peace," in the last 2 weeks there was a new influx of Indians into Chiapas, after long treks through the jungle. During these weeks 35 Guatemalan families came to the Tapachula area alone.

In a seminary on the Guatemalan reality, organized by the Third World Center for Economic and Social Studies, Saravia revealed the letter of a Guatemalan nun from an area near the Mexican border, sent August 21, which says:

"Tell them not to come, that the army is near the border waiting for them. Tell them not to believe the rumors that here everything is peaceful. A few days ago several small groups arrived from Chiapas. They were taken to the barracks on the pretext of registering them and there they were all machine-gunned."

Outside the official refugee figure, which is 50,000, it is estimated that there are 100,000 immigrants integrated into the population in Tapachula and San Cristobal de las Casas alone, besides an increase of nearly 100,000 day laborers who entered Mexico for seasonal agricultural jobs.

In the official CMSPG communique, the authorities responsible for the refugees are accused of having opted "for a repressive police solution and of not understanding the humanitarian problem."

"In the case of Comar, it is highly incongruous that an agency formed to help refugees is more inclined to repressive actions and police control, neglecting its assistance functions. The aid that Comar sends to the refugee camps and which is supplied by ACNUR, through an agreement with the Mexican Government, in the last 2 months has been reduced to practically nothing."

12448

CSO: 3248/164

CHIEF OF STATE GIVES REASSURANCES TO PAPAL NUNCIO

Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 29 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] The relations between the Guatemalan government and the Catholic Church are starting to improve gradually, Monsignor Oriano Quilici, papal nuncio, declared yesterday after an hour-long meeting held with General Mejia Victores, chief of state.

The nuncio met in the morning with the chief of state in the presidential office of the National Palace. At the meeting, the chief minister of state, Fernando Andrade and Colonel Pablo Nuila Hub, secretary of public relations, were also present.

Monsignor Quilici stated that the meeting with General Mejia Victores dealt with several aspects of church-state relations. As a result, he added, it may be said that church-state relations have improved since he assumed office.

Nothing About the Archbishop

The papal nuncio was asked whether in his meeting with the chief of state there had been any talk of naming the new archbishop of Guatemala, and if this had fallen on Monsignor Prospero Penados del Barrio.

Monsignor Quilici said this topic was not discussed at all with the chief of state, and that he had no knowledge of the Vatican's having named the archbishop of Guatemala yet.

The talk with the chief of state, he added, dealt with attacks against five nuns who were machine-gunned and the arrest of a priest. General Mejia said he offered to investigate the reports.

He also said he offered guarantees to the Catholic Church so that incidents of this sort would not recur, and offered to have the events thoroughly investigated.

12448

CSO: 3248/164

BRIEFS

MIGRANT WORKERS--Malacatan, San Marcos--The movement of Guatemalan farm workers to coffee plantations in the southeastern part of Mexico is continuing, and hundreds of Guatemalan laborers are now crossing the border to work in the coffee-growing region of Soconusco. On Saturday night, 5 November, a group of 36 peasants, including 25 adults, 10 boys and one woman arrived at one of the community farms of Hermenegildo Galiana and Venustiano Carranza, in Mapastepec, Chiapas, about 200 kilometers from the Guatemalan border. This group had come from Jacaltenango, Huehuetenango, and another group of 35 peasants from the same town departed for the above-mentioned farm on the night of Monday, 7 November. Farmowner Efraim Prado was there to greet the Guatemalan peasants at that border post. He took all the actions required to facilitate the Guatemalan group's travel to his farm. Prado said: "We have been employing Guatemalans on our farm for many years. They earn about 400 free pesos. The farm pays them for all their travel expenses, fares, photocopies of documents, with payment at the Mexican border. They get food at the farm," he added. [Text] [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Nov 83 p 3] 8143

CS0: 3248/172

IMPORTS, EXPORTS SUBJECTS OF DEBATE, GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Cancellation of Permits

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

The Trade Administrator as of Wednesday last cancelled all import permits, of all categories, except ten, the **Gleaner** understands.

Importers in certain categories requiring revalidation of import licences within this year should have gone to the authorities for this by Wednesday, a Trade Board spokesman told the **Gleaner**.

He said Trade Administrator and Chairman of the Trade Board, Mr. Ed McKie, had announced that effective October 26, 1983 there would be cancellation of import permits for certain categories of goods.

The exceptions were those coming under (1) the Export Development Fund (2) Lines of Credit (3) Rehabilitation Fund (4) Informal Commercial Traders (5) hotels (6) purveyors with access to hotel quotas (7) bauxite and petroleum importers (8) Open general

permits (9) Open import permits and (10) motor vehicles for returning residents.

The spokesman quoting a notice from the Trade Administrator said: "Importers requiring revalidation of licences for imports expected to arrive in the island during the calendar year 1983 (ending December 31) must submit to the Trade Board, permits for revalidation, accompanied by evidence of firm commitment, along with required revalidation form, no later than November 2, 1983."

He went on to say that revalidation forms would be available as of today (mon) at the headquarters of the Jamaica Exporters' Association, Jamaica Manufacturers' Association, Small Businesses' Association, Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, and Public Services Section of offices of the Trade Board in Kingston and Montego Bay.

Exporters' Dissatisfaction

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Nov 83 pp 1, 20

[Text]

JAMAICAN EXPORTERS have described as "quite offensive" a new ruling by the Jamaica Government threatening legal action against exporters who have not remitted sums of foreign exchange outstanding 90 days after the shipment of their products.

The new ruling is contained in a letter from the Office of the Prime Minister and signed by the Minister of Finance and Planning, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, sent to individual exporters assessed to have such outstanding balances.

The letters, datelined November 4, 1983, make mention of the sum of export proceeds outstanding as seen on Bank of Jamaica records relating to specific exporters. Noting that such practices are contrary to the provisions of the Exchange Control Act which requires that all export proceeds be surrendered within 90 days of delivery to the purchaser, the Finance Minister urged those who disputed the figure to provide the Bank of Jamaica with documentary evidence showing the balance to be incorrect and to establish the correct balance to the satisfaction of the Bank by November 18, 1983.

"Failure to do so" the letter said "leaves me with an inescapable and regrettable decision to institute legal action under the Exchange Control Act (Amendment No.3), Order, 1983, if these funds are not remitted by November 18, 1983. This action is inevitable bearing in mind that export earnings over ninety days not yet surrendered total more than \$60 million."

The letter continued: "I must remind you that this Order provides for a maximum penalty of a fine not exceeding three times the value of the foreign exchange involved, or a fine of \$100,000 whichever is greater, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to both such fine and imprisonment."

IN AN INTERVIEW with the GLEANER yesterday Mr. Geoffrey Messado, President of the Jamaica Exporters Association (JEA), said that many of his members had expressed consternation at "the tone" of the letter. Mr. Messado explained that most

Jamaican exporters offer credit to their customers ranging between 60 and 90 days. "Even the Jamaica Export Credit Insurance Corporation's (JECIC) credit is 120 days" he explained "so that to say that exporters are in breach of the foreign exchange regulations for amounts not remitted after 90 days makes no sense."

"The Export Development Fund, which a lot of our exporters have used in the past, allows as much as 180 days grace between the point of getting the raw materials and recovering funds to pay back the Fund. So that when we get letters such as this one we find it most offensive and if this is an example of Government's reaction to people who are trying to export in order to earn much needed foreign exchange for the country I can see that those of us who feel we don't have to export will soon come out of export. It is impossible to expect us to take all the risks as well as to bear extra costs if our creditors do not pay up within 90 days. As it is, this ruling along with the other problems of getting funding to keep production going - the EDF still has not been regularised - 1984 won't see many people bothering to export."

Mr Messado said that Jamaica exporters are currently facing a number of problems which may have resulted in longer waits for payments for their exports in several instances.

He explained: "The recent measures instituted in Trinidad and Tobago for instance, which makes it more difficult for the Trinidadians to obtain foreign exchange has left many of us waiting to be paid. Some Jamaican exporters have money outstanding in Trinidad for over

six months now and can't get paid. It is not a question of leaving our money down there. We would love to get it because remember we don't have an unlimited source of money. We need our money to buy more raw materials so that we can keep production going, and of course, to pay our other bills.

"We support the notion that exporters must remit foreign exchange earnings to Jamaica and we see where there might be the unusual and rare case in which some exporters are breaching the Exchange Control laws by deliberately not remitting foreign exchange earnings to Jamaica. We feel however, this can only be a very small percentage of our membership. We find the letter extremely upsetting."

"How is it?" Mr. Messado concluded "that we don't hear about those among us who are in credit positions at the Bank of Jamaica?"

Call for Flour Imports

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Nov 83 p 20

[Text]

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has been asked by the Bakers' Association to import at least 30,000 bags of baking flour "in order to avert a crisis in the baking industry next month when the demand for the commodity is expected to rise".

A news release from the Bakers' Association said that on Tuesday the baking flour situation was reviewed at a meeting with members of the distributive sector in Kingston when it was noted that the projected output of Jamaica Flour Mills for December was 95,000 bags. This, the Association said, "is way below the normal average of 110,000 bags".

The release also stated that the Association had

reacted to a report, published in the **Gleaner** on Tuesday, November 8, quoting spokesmen of the distributive trade, who stated that bakers were getting an adequate supply of baking flour.

The Association said that all the distributors present at the meeting dissociated themselves from the report.

According to the Bakers' Association president, Mr. Horace Lue: "Although there is some improvement in distribution for October against September, the pipeline is now dry and with the Christmas period approaching there is no way that the flour mill can provide enough flour to meet the demand as it is now at maximum capacity".

Export Manufacturers' Problems

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Carl Stone]

[Text]

The sharp exchanges between the government and the export manufacturers over the issue of failures to make prompt remittances of foreign exchange earnings add to a long agenda of disagreements and quarrels between the sector and the JLP government.

Much of the hopes for economic recovery under both PNP and JLP regimes were based on optimistic expectations as to how far and how fast our local manufacturers could turn the adversities of the period into opportunities for expansion of processing and manufacturing activity.

The track record shows that the manufacturing sector has run a close second to traditional export agriculture in terms of the sector that have shown the weakest and most dismal production performance in the economy since the early 1970's.

In spite of all the borrowing to finance raw material and other imports needed for this sector, production has fallen steadily since the early 1970's. Using 1973 as our base year, the following figures calculate the level of real output in the manufacturing sector over the years expressed as a percentage of output in 1973. The decline in manufacturing output is clearly quite substantial. Nor have the modest upturns since the JLP came to power moved the sector much above where it was in 1980 when the JLP came in.

| Year | Real output as % of 1973 output (Manufacturing) |
|------|---|
| 1973 | 100 |
| 1974 | 96 |
| 1975 | 99 |
| 1976 | 94 |
| 1977 | 87 |
| 1978 | 83 |
| 1979 | 79 |
| 1980 | 71 |
| 1981 | 72 |
| 1982 | 75 |

Several factors account for the poor performance of the sector.

Foreign exchange shortages and the uneven flow of the supply, added to serious problems of credit and financial facilities, have made life difficult. Some have lost market shares to imported products and others have problems staying in production, given the weak domestic market for their products.

Positive response

The Government's attempt to promote export manufacturing and the positive response by some manufacturers to the challenge was a ray of hope that perhaps a new chapter of positive trends was about to unfold. The export trends began to show promising signs of growth raising hopes about some dramatic upturns in export earnings. Nothing of the sort has happened. A few strong enterprises are keeping their heads above the water but most manufacturers are close to collapsing.

Some who ventured into exports are finding that the sloppy quality controls they could get by with in the local market will not enable them to either get into or compete in overseas hard currency markets. Most of our manufacturing exports have been going to Trinidad. The wholesale cancellation of import licenses there and the tightening up on foreign exchange use is adding fuel to the fire of horrors that have been burning the sector's attempts to get its act together.

A massive increase in indirect taxation collected from this sector (which has grown by almost 400% since 1973) has not helped either, as the state's need for revenue has overburdened the sector with a huge tax load.

The survival problems of the manufacturers have grown exponentially (almost by the day) as the drastic parallel market policies were introduced in the face of the disappearance of the Bank of Jamaica's foreign exchange cash flow and the underlying acute shortage of hard currency in the economy.

Relations between the sector and the Government deteriorated as the parallel market took full toll on the manufacturers and ushered them into a period of unexpected and severe financial problems from which most are still suffering.

On borrowed time

To date, neither the Government nor the sector itself has come up with workable proposals for the restructuring of the manufacturing sector. In the face of the country's acute shortage of foreign exchange, many of these enterprises are living on borrowed time. Some dislocation is inevitable. What must be avoided are closures unaccompanied by expansion in the areas that have great potential for export growth.

The impasse between the Government and the sector is disturbing as in that climate of distrust and mutual hostility not much of a foundation for planned new development in the sector is likely to materialise.

The view of many objective analysts of the Jamaican economic scene is that notwithstanding the Government's rhetoric and enunciated policies, the incentives

for enterprises to open up new industries or to expand existing investment are simply not in place. Secondly, a zeal to regulate and control has created vast bureaucratic stumbling blocks in the path of industrial initiative in the economy.

Some have interpreted the high promotion of Agro-21 as a sign that the Government has given up hope on the manufacturing or industrial sector and is now shifting to pinning its hopes for an economic turnaround on agriculture and foreign capital. Whether or not that is true, the fact is that many manufacturers feel abandoned by the Government and the recent show-down over payments is going to widen the credibility gaps between the Government and the sector.

Even the PNP has got in on the act pleading the case of manufacturers most vociferously through various strong statements from party Chairman P.J. Patterson.

Given the problems facing the sector, I would not at all be surprised if there were some enterprises salting away some foreign exchange in preparation for closing down. The mistake the Government is making is in mounting a big attack indiscriminately against companies some of whom have genuine reason for delays in payments. In getting at a few delinquents the hammer used to kill the fly might end up deepening the alienation between the sector as a whole and the government.

Interview With JMA President

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 13 Nov 83 pp 9A, 15A

[Interview with R. Anthony Williams by Kathleen G. Burgess]

[Text]

R. ANTHONY WILLIAMS has been President of the Jamaica Manufacturers Association since 1981. Born in Kingston, he grew up in May Pen and attended Clarendon College and Howard University, where he graduated with a BA Degree in Business and Economics. After a stint in the banking sector, Mr. Williams started his own manufacturing business. He has been a member of the JMA for several years and was first Vice President and Treasurer before being elected as President. I spoke to Mr. Williams about some of the problems affecting the manufacturing sector.

KGB: One of the reasons cited by some of the manufacturers in the past for the Sector's lack of growth, was the ideological stance of the previous Government which many saw as anti-private sector. Now that there is a pro-private sector Government at the helm, why has there not been the expected growth in the sector?

AW: I don't know that the problems of the past were purely ideological. After the elections, the violence abated and confidence returned to the society and the private sector to some extent. Perhaps the growth in the sector is not sufficient, but this is due to two main reasons. The first, has to do with how the economy was structured. The economy was basically dependent on bauxite and sugar on one hand and tourism and industry on the other. Tourism has grown (whether the returns make the growth meaningful is another matter) and bauxite and sugar fell but industry has not been able to make up for the losses in bauxite.

Our industry grew up under an import substitution programme, with the factories geared towards local production and to some extent for the CARICOM market. When we have a major problem in the other areas, manufacturing was not able to totally replace these losses, but in 1982 industry showed a 4.2% growth over 1981. This year, we are suffering from hiccups so no one will try to give a projection.

Manufacturing sector

KGB: What is the major problem to the manufacturing sector? Capital equipment?

AW: For between 8 and 10 years while other countries were replacing worn-out equipment, we couldn't. We had under utility with our capital equipment running at between 38-40%. It is now running at between 47-50% and we hope to increase to between 60-70% but that is not possible now due to the problem of getting raw material. The Government has tried to solve the problem of upgrading Capital equipment by establishing a Rehabilitation Fund in 1982 of about US\$38 million, but their own surveys showed that the sector needed at the time over US\$100 million in machinery and equipment.

The NDB (National Development Bank) has also been set up this year with \$65 million funds for loan to industry and tourism. The funding will be on a project basis whereby feasibility studies will have to be done. So far, the funds have not been forthcoming from this quarter as quickly as we had anticipated.

Any bias at NDB?

KGB: Is there a bias at the NDB towards projects that will earn Foreign Exchange?

AW: I assume so, but this has not been put forward as a policy. A second rehabilitation fund is also being established. We are not saying Government should give us the money. It was hoped that we would be able to get adequate funding to upgrade our machinery to allow us to compete successfully on the international arena. We had hoped to get more overseas investment. You know, it is not an overnight transition for the Private Sector to make a real impact in what was an economy mainly controlled by the Public

Sector. Where there is limited credit, and Government is taking the major part (Bank Credit), when the Private Sector is called on to play a leading role, then credit facilities must also be freed up proportionately.

This country cannot borrow anymore money so its now a matter of more production for export. The Manufacturing Sector is willing to play its part where we are given the tools, in terms of giving back our fair share in jobs and products and services that are reasonable and competitive. I know there is some suspicions still around about the commitment of some people, within the sector because some areas were freed up and abused, but a decision has to be made on what areas we are going to concentrate on and who should be involved to make the turn around a reality.

KGB: A perennial complaint from consumers is the poor quality of locally produced goods. What is the JMA doing to try and upgrade standards?

AW: There are both some locally made and imported goods which are of low quality. I agree some of our manufacturers are not doing enough to upgrade their quality but we are working with the Bureau of Standards to try and deal with the problem not only for local consumption but to meet the International standards. The real solution however lies in the hands of Consumers. Consumers must insist on getting value for money.

KGB: Does the JMA institute any sanctions against those of its members who consistently produce shoddy goods?

AW: No. We believe in the more positive approach of rewarding instead of penalising. We are going to launch a programme of rewarding those companies that produce high quality goods. By rewarding good performance we will also be better able to see which companies are committed to high quality performance.

Special concessions

KGB: Governments over the years have been able to get agreements with Third Countries to give special concessions to local producers. Coming quickly to mind is LOME 1, then later LOME 2 and now CBI. One has never gotten the impression that the manufacturers have really taken advantage of these opportunities. Will the CBI be any different?

AW: The reason for this is because manufacturers have always found it easier to produce for CARICOM. It is more difficult to compete internationally and because the domestic market was good there was no pressure on them to do so. Besides, the international markets require a degree of maturity and most local manufacturers had not yet reached that point. With the CBI, it will be different. The CARICOM market is now more difficult and locally there has been a fall in purchasing power, so Third Markets must now become a real priority. There are enough manufacturers gearing to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the CBI to make a real impact and significantly those gearing up are mainly those manufacturers who had been able to upgrade their equipment.

KGB: Will you be able to get the raw material necessary for consistent production?

AW: It is a chicken and egg situation. The problem with exporting to CARICOM is that the funds have to be converted into hard currency to buy raw material. If the sector earns adequate hard currency, then the raw

material problem can be solved, so it makes good sense to take full advantage of the CBI incentives.

Agro industry

KGB: One keeps hearing about our agricultural base being the saviour — (raw material) — is there serious attention being paid by your organisation to Agro Industry?

AW: Agro Industry is the future. We need to get away from selling all our products in the raw stage. We have to decide which products it will be that will make a mark worldwide and we have been encouraging our members to link up with Agriculture. We also encourage the Scientific Research Council to develop more products for local inputs. We have just had a joint conference with the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce to deal with the problems and opportunities in food processing.

KGB: Have you been working with the Government to see what role the Manufacturing Sector will be playing in Agro 21?

AW: No. We have not been asked. Some people have on their own initiative spoken to people in Agro 21 but it was from a more informational point of view. We have not been told what role we have to play.

Price of tins

KGB: A major complaint from Food Processors recently has been about the price of tins for packaging. Isn't the constant increases in tins going to affect the ability of that sector to be competitive in Third Markets?

AW: The manufacturers have been screaming and this is hopefully how structural adjustment will help — when the market is opened and people are free to get their products from the cheapest source. The Government has indicated that they are looking at the matter but tins have not yet been removed from the list of restricted goods.

KGB: Finally, on one hand one hears that the EDF does not have funds and one has heard the charge that certain manufacturers have been able to get funds from the EDF to buy material for export but they use it to make goods for the domestic market, what is the position with the EDF?

AW: You have to understand that one gets funds from the EDF in US\$ and it has to be paid back in 6 months in US\$. Some manufacturers may temporarily use the funds as you say but they have to repay in US\$ within the given time. When one asks about the EDF we are getting no clear answers. The EDF has not been working for several months now. If the fund will not be replenished, they must say so. We can't be expected to get things going without hard currency to buy raw material.

SHEARER RENEWS JLP COMMITMENT TO SOCIAL, ECONOMIC GOALS

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

Deputy Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Lawson Shearer has renewed the Jamaica Labour Party's commitment to the social and economic programmes of the Government which he said had not been forgotten.

The JLP was committed to putting the economy on a sound footing, he said, emphasising the areas of construction, manufacturing, service with the training and continued education of the youth.

Speaking at a JLP mass rally to mark the third anniversary since the JLP took office, in May 1980, Mr. Shearer told the thousands of supporters that the Party had not forgotten these commitments and the "many struggles you went through to bring the party to victory."

However, he said that they were told that the PNP Government had "wrecked" the economy and it had been worse than was expected; equipment were destroyed and bills were left unpaid to the tune of millions of dollars.

Listing the many problems that the Government had met, Mr. Shearer said that his administration had been setback with the worst international recession, a 20 per cent interest rate on the world money market, a downturn in the bauxite industry throwing thousands out of jobs and the hike in price of raw materials.

Mr. Shearer said amidst the problem, the Jamaican people had a Government in which the international

community still had confidence and praised the administration for having managed under the worst financial crisis in the global economy.

At the time when the previous Government was selling more bauxite and there was a lot of money, the shops never had goods, the economy was used and the idea of sacking 10,000 workers was being entertained. "No man knew then where the next meal was coming from," he said.

MR. SHEARER DECLARED "under Labour the prices are higher but the goods are available and in the shops. We have survived and done well on top of carrying the PNP load of hundreds of millions of dollars in debt."

The Deputy Prime Minister said that the Government had no intention of defaulting on the debts inherited from the previous Government, noting "we're going to pay because we're a responsible Government and we won't make our name go bad in the financial community."

He knew that the problems existed with youths who wanted jobs, farmers wanting fertilizers but the Party, he said was still committed to these objectives. In all its programmes, the Government could not make it possible to put a factory in each district and in each constituency, instead employment opportunities were being created in a variety of ways through Parish Councils and Construction.

Mr. Shearer said that the Agriculture sector would absorb more people in jobs as a lower per capita development cost sector. He pointed to Agro 21 which would see the expansion and development of crops apart from the traditional citrus, banana and sugar cane, to be exported.

He spoke of the H.E.A.R.T. programme, a thrust to train young people in a variety of skills. Part of the

problem was that young people had no skills he said, so that the Government was preparing them through H.E.A.R.T. academies, one of which would be sited in Clarendon, to get gainful employment on the job market.

"We are committed to looking after the welfare and upgrading the capability of the youth who are our best resource," Mr. Shearer said.

Jamaica he said was not pursuing on any "one stick" strategy, reminding that the country was about to participate under the Caribbean Basin Initiative which would require the development of our products and the market to absorb them.

Mr. Shearer told the JLP supporters that under the PNP there was no money to lend farmers but now there were millions of dollars available in the Agricultural Credit Bank to lend to genuine farmers to produce crops; and houses were being build by Labour.

CSO: 3298/213

JANUARY-OCTOBER 1983 PERIOD SHOWS INCREASE IN TOURISM

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Nov 83 p 16

[Text]

During the period January to October this year there has been a 19 per cent increase in the number of tourists arriving in the island. A total of 666,000 tourists arrived then as against 558,991 in the corresponding period of 1982.

This increase in visitor arrivals has been announced by the Minister of Tourism, the Hon. Anthony Abrahams.

Mr. Abrahams said it was interesting to note that of the 666,000 tourists, 486,000 of these were stop-over visitors, who in fact, he emphasised, stayed in the island, which represents a 22 per cent increase over the same period for last year in that category.

"These numbers mean

that in ten months of this year we have had more stop-over visitors than we had for the entire year of 1982," he said.

Mr. Abrahams said that not withstanding the fact that last year was the best-ever, this year's performance was by no means a mean achievement.

There was also an increase in cruise passenger visits to the island. "So far, we have had 174,132 arrivals for this year over 1982's 153,630," he said.

Speaking of the hotels, the Minister said that despite the tremendous growth in the volume of visitors, there is no room for occupancy amongst hoteliers.

"Hotels are still complaining of problems of

viability and the industry which is the major earner of foreign exchange is beginning to experience difficulties caused by the overall foreign exchange problem," he said.

However, despite this, the winter bookings looked good, he said. He warned that it was important for visitors to find in Jamaica "an improved product which is an essential pre-condition for the increased net flows to hotels which is necessary for viability by that sector".

Statistics provided by the hotels for August of this year for hotel occupancy reflected a 15 per cent increase. During 1983, hotel occupancy was 63 per cent as against 55.7 per cent of last year.

CSO: 3298/214

TRAVELERS BEING CHECKED AT AIRPORT FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

Police at the Norman Manley International Airport have been searching occasional drug suspects under their regular powers, but "have not been searching anybody for currency".

A police corporal in the Immigration Department at the airport gave this response when the Gleaner sought to verify a report that police have been conducting body-searches of Jamaican travellers suspected of taking out foreign currency illegally.

"Searches for currency went out in early 1981. Any other searches would be for narcotics", the Immigration officer said.

Police Commissioner Joseph Williams told the Gleaner: "The Financial Intelligence Unit has not been reactivated", but added that "Government is entitled to check on allsorts of things", under regular police powers.

While stating that "there always has been a problem" of people taking currency out of the country illegally, Mr. Williams said he did not feel that there have been an increasing number of currency breaches in recent months.

Mr. Williams said: "There always has been a foreign exchange problem", as he asked citizens to "remember that there is a Foreign Exchange Control Act".

However, he said he did not "know that there has been any increase in the tempo" of currency regulation breaches or "any specific" police effort to deploy more men and resources in the area of currency control.

The Permanent Secretary for National Security and Justice, Mr. Donald Rainford, said that any report that the F.I.U. was being re-established was "absolutely not true".

CSO: 3298/213

REPORTAGE, COMMENT CONTINUE ON GRENADA DEVELOPMENTS

Carl Stone Commentary

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Carl Stone]

[Text]

At a time when our major political parties seemed willing to establish an agenda for mutual co-operation in the national interest, the developments in Grenada have suddenly pushed them further apart and re-opened another chapter of confrontation politics.

The savage murder of Bishop and his colleagues and the slaughter of close to two hundred Grenadians at Fort Rupert by the butchers of St. Georges have served to recharge the batteries of anti-communism here in Jamaica. The role of the Cubans in Grenada has itself revived the agenda of anxieties and questions about what they were up to in Jamaica in 1970's.

The JLP has understandably tried to play on these themes in its effort to weaken support for the opposition PNP. At issue clearly are the PNP's close ties with Cuba, its party to party relationship with the communist party in the Soviet Union and statements from PNP officials suggesting that if they come back to power the relationships they had with the Cubans in the 1970's would be restored. In a climate of a resurgence of anti-communism and anxiety about Cuba, one expected the JLP to try to corner the PNP by pressuring them to defend these positions.

What transpired in the House last week was quite another matter. An unconvincing story about a KGB spy scenario involving plans for murder and kidnapping was linked in rhetoric (although not by logic or evidence) to vague statements about PNP and WPJ persons travelling to USSR, Cuba and Grenada, thereby

suggesting (by innuendo) the involvement of the persons named in subversive communist schemes against the national interest.

Strange things

In the past I have made it quite clear that I do not trust Cubans and their USSR sponsors in the Caribbean and in Jamaica. And although strange things do happen, in the absence of some information on what sensitive information the KGB was seeking from the dismissed Protocol Officer, I find the spy plot most unconvincing.

The attempt to smear individuals who travelled to these countries with an implied suggestion of involvement in goings on prejudicial to the national interests, was little more than crude political games that I find equally unconvincing. I know some are no more communist than I am, and no more likely to be undermining the nation's security than I am likely to.

Instead of a serious debate of the PNP's questionable ties with Cuba and that party's stated intentions to bring back the Cubans into this country if and when they win an election, what we have had is an excursion into spy stories and political gossips.

Even if the KGB story is true, and there was a real basis for expelling the Russians, it was manifestly crude politics to link these events with either the PNP or visits to Cuba, Grenada and USSR by persons some of whom are no less patriotic Jamaicans than the Prime Minister himself. Why did the Prime Minister not let the public draw its own conclusions about the events surrounding the expulsion of the Russian diplomats?

Political chess game?

Two things worry me about what took place in Parliament. Is this merely a JLP-PNP caper executed with an eye on the next elections, or are we being led

by the Americans and their CIA people into baiting the Russians and being their pawns in a super-power political chess game that does not concern us? Are we about to become stooges of the USA in much the same way that local communists have become stooges of the Russians and the Cubans? Is this the legacy of Grenada?

Note of this diminishes any the issue of Cuba and our relations with that country whose soldiers fought a war in Grenada, and is deeply implicated in the events that took place in Grenada.

Were the Cubans really innocent in the plots to remove Maurice Bishop as they claim? Or is it not the case that they were aware of Bishop's isolation within the NJM, and agreed that he had to be sacrificed in the cause of moving Grenada to the left? Castro claims to have been Bishop's friend but he did nothing to secure

his physical safety. What were all those weapons doing in Grenada? What kind of control can any small Caribbean country exercise over the Cuban presence once it is established, as the PNP seems bent on doing again? What exactly does this country have to gain by getting into bed again with the Cubans? Why has Suriname broken with Cuba? Could the Grenadians have got the Cubans to leave if at any time they so desired? Are Manley and the PNP telling us that Cubans are again to be allowed to run around Jamaica with guns? The saddest thing about the Grenadian tragedy is that the country became an expendable-theatre for Cuban and U.S. political and military chess game. Jamaica could well become that if we are not careful. It is high time that our parties debated the issues relating to foreign policy, so that we know more clearly where they stand on these matters.

Seaga Criticism of Guyana

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Nov 83 p 16

[Text]

Jamaica's relationship with Guyana has been weakened by the "offensive" step of Guyana sponsoring a resolution in the United Nations Security Council, condemning the invasion of Grenada.

This was said at a Jamaica House press conference on Friday by Prime Minister Edward Seaga who said there were two basic areas of association under the CARICOM Treaty: one was the trade organisation and the other was the Caribbean Community, which dealt with more general matters.

Within the context of the Caribbean Community, Foreign Affairs Ministers met on a regular basis. The Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was last in Antigua to discuss certain matters as a preliminary meeting to the last Heads of Government Meeting.

"And it is at such meetings that security matters can quite properly be raised and it is also at such meetings that the danger

of having in your midst someone whose own security is suspect that we would be very concerned about for the future," Mr. Seaga said.

Turning to what he described as one country that had a lot of explaining to do, Mr. Seaga said it was a country that gave information on the imminent invasion to General Austin (of Grenada), and strangely enough he had since learned that Austin was trained in that country in preparation for the March 1979 coup.

Without calling the name of the country, Mr. Seaga also said he learned that that country was where the entire coup was planned and that country "has a lot of explanation to give to my other colleagues and myself as to whether they can be trusted with information that is of a security nature."

This, however, did not mean that Jamaica would not participate with that country on information that was not of a security

nature, trade information, and so on.

"But when it comes to dealing with the security of the country I would not be in any position to sit around the same table with the leadership of that country."

Mr. Seaga noted that security matters did not enter in the CARICOM arrangement but it became a part of the CRICOM discussions at the Trinidad meeting. He said he had a hard time trying to get the leaders to discuss the CARICOM Treaty and it was only after the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Jamaica and Barbados "put down our feet" that they were not going to deal any further with military invasion of Grenada, that discussions started on the Treaty itself.

Questioned about casualties in the invasion of Grenada, Mr. Seaga said that there were no casualties in the Caribbean peace-keeping force to date and he did not know if there were any Grenadian casualties in the mili-

tary "because they seemed to have melted into the civilian population very quickly the day after the invasion occurred".

It was the Cubans who were doing the fighting and he did not know if this was a strategy or out of self-preservation.

As far as the civilian

casualty was concerned, he said, there were some casualties when the Mental Hospital was bombed in error which was quite appreciated though regrettable because of its closeness to Fort Frederick.

Mr. Seaga said he frankly did not have the exact estimate of civilian casualties.

Detailed PNP Condemnation

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Nov 83 p 14

[Text]

The PNP has repeated its condemnation of the military action in Grenada by the Caribbean-US forces. In a statement issued on Nov. 6 the National Executive Council reaffirmed the stand taken by PNP Leader Mr. Manley over the Grenadian affair and that of its executive. The PNP in its statement has proposed that no forces from Jamaica and Eastern Caribbean countries which took part in the operation in Grenada should be included in a Commonwealth Peace Keeping Force which it says should be in Grenada to create conditions of normality.

The PNP repeated what it said were the decisions of the CARICOM meeting of Saturday Oct. 22 and October 23. According to reports already published, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States met on Friday Oct. 21 and took the decision to seek help for military action. The OECS also took deci-

sions on sanctions which they asked the CARICOM meeting of Saturday & Sunday 22 & 23 to endorse.

The PNP in its National Executive Council statement said:

1. The National Executive Council of the People's National Party met in Emergency and Extraordinary Session on Sunday, November 6, 1983, to consider the recent developments in Grenada; the statement made by Prime Minister Edward Seaga on National Security and the vicious and unfounded attack made by him on the People's National Party during that statement.

2. The N.E.C. noted the statement previously issued by the Executive of the People's National Party and endorsed its unreserved condemnation of the brutal slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, other members of his Cabinet and Grenadian citizens. It further endorsed the earlier demand of the Executive that selective sanctions should have been applied in order to isolate the Revolutionary Military Council.

3. The N.E.C. expressed its sympathy and condolence to the families of all the victims of violence in Grenada, including all

those who have lost their lives by reason of the invasion.

It noted with regret that the Government of Jamaica was one of only four (4) nations in the debate at the United Nations General Assembly which refused to deplore the death of innocent citizens resulting from the armed invasion of foreign troops.

4. The N.E.C. fully supported the stand taken by the Leader of the Opposition during the course of the Parliamentary debate which followed the invasion and reiterated its total condemnation of the brutal executions and the violent oppression of the rights of the people of Grenada by the Military Regime.

5. The N.E.C. was satisfied from information placed before it that:

i) The Chairman of the CARICOM meeting held in Trinidad immediately after the slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was clearly of the view that a consensus had been reached rejecting the idea of an invasion by forces external to the region as a means of solving the problem in Grenada.

ii) THE NEW MILITARY REGIME had become aware of the consequences of their act

and were themselves seeking to have discussions.

iii) Certain CARICOM leaders felt that it was possible to negotiate a satisfactory resolution of the problem, particularly if a unified and resolute CARICOM position was achieved.

iv) This proposal was being pursued when the CARICOM leaders terminated the first day's meeting and, in fact, enjoyed wide support among the leaders.

v) That, in fact, the first intimation which some CARICOM leaders, including the Chairman of CARICOM, had of the invasion came after forces had landed in Grenada.

6. It is clear from this sequence of events that the Prime Minister of Jamaica and certain other CARICOM Leaders were holding discussions with their other CARICOM colleagues in absolutely bad faith, and had planned and decided on the invasion course irrespective of any decision by CARICOM. Furthermore, it appears they must have taken this decision before the meeting on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1983.

7. It is also clear to the National Executive Council that a significant number of States in the Region were convinced that plans proposed as an alternative to military invasion had a significant chance of early success.

8. The N.E.C. is concerned that such scant regard has been paid to the interests of the Jamaican nation in all of this.

The Prime Minister of Jamaica informed the United States publicly that Jamaica was participating in the invasion many hours before he had disclosed this to his own electorate. The Leader of the Opposition was first advised by him on

a matter of the utmost national importance long after the news had been carried on BBC airwaves.

9. At no time has there been any expression of interest or concern by the Jamaican Government as to the welfare and whereabouts of the many Jamaican citizens resident in Grenada. To date the Jamaican public has not been advised as to whether there has been any Jamaican casualty or whether there are any plans for the safe evacuation of Jamaican citizens.

10. The principles of non-intervention, territorial integrity and National Sovereignty form the sacred pillars on which international law is based and must govern conduct among nations if the world is to be spared anarchy and never-ending wars. Accordingly, the N.E.C. was of the view that the acts of the Austin Clique, despite their reprehensible nature, could not serve to justify the violation of so fundamental a principle.

11. The National Executive Council took note of the condemnation by the vast majority of the member states of the United Nations of foreign intervention. This was in full accord with the Party's own position and the condemnation cut right across the international spectrum of political ideologies and systems. The N.E.C. was alarmed to learn that Jamaica was the solitary country to abstain on the call for all countries to show the strictest respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Grenada.

12. The National Executive Council was concerned with the grave implications for the future arising from the dangerous precedent which has now been set for the English speaking Caribbean. This is

heightened by the involvement of a Super Power at the invitation of a number of Caribbean nations without legitimate authority so to do. The actual combat has been confined to the North American invaders.

13. The National Executive Council repeats the call first made by the P.N.P. when in Government that the Caribbean should be regarded as a Zone of Peace, free from Super Power rivalry of all forms of external military presence or threats.

14. The N.E.C. called for the immediate withdrawal of all invading forces and their replacement by a Commonwealth Peace Keeping Force which should not include participants from any of the countries which undertook the invasion and which are presently in occupation of Grenadian territory.

15. The purpose of the peace keeping forces should be to create the conditions to allow the people of Grenada, without any form of external interference, to determine their own political future.

16. The N.E.C. expressed profound concern at the implications of invading Grenada to the future of CARICOM. The legal requirements for unanimity and the spirit of working for consensus have now been shattered. The Prime Minister speaks openly of breaking CARICOM in two. Any such effort spells danger for the political unity of the region, and will cause severe dislocations for the services we share in common. It will create severe hardship for those exporters who now rely so heavily on CARICOM markets.

17. The N.E.C. observed that the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament regarding the alleged security breaches has already re-

quired substantial variations and clarification by him in his subsequent press conference at Jamaica House. While final judgment must be reserved until further evidence is made available, the backtracking by the Prime Minister has already occasioned serious doubts as to the truth or accuracy of certain crucial issues of the statement as a whole.

18. The N.E.C. was alarmed at the Prime Minister's suggestion that certain persons who travel to

particular countries are required to give an explanation as to their visits. This would introduce a Gestapo system or tactics associated with the witch-hunt of Joe McCarthy.

19. The N.E.C. expressed its firm resolve to resist and counter through legal steps and effective political organisation, any plans or attempts to curtail the Constitutional liberties of our citizens or which serve to thwart the Democratic process.

Manley's Reservations

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Nov 83 pp 1, 20

[Text]

PNP President Michael Manley has said that Caribbean States will be sorry, before the operation is complete, that they decided to invade Grenada with the help of forces from the United States of America.

"Let the record show that our voice stood there calling for the freedom, independence and the sovereignty of the Caribbean people. We want no foreign armies on our shores no matter where they come from," he said.

Mr. Manley who was addressing thousands of PNP supporters at a mass rally in Half-Way Tree Square, Kingston, on Thursday night said the Grenadian situation could have been solved without military intervention.

Following Maurice Bishop's murder, the wicked set of people who did it were frightened, isolated and alone, he said, because all the Caribbean nations condemned their actions. The Austin regime sent a message to Cuba asking for defence as they knew an invasion was going to come but Cuba told them no, it was not going to defend them because they were wrong, Mr. Manley said.

"Cuba sent a clear message that is known to the world but it's funny, it don't happen to come out in our newspaper; everywhere else in the world knows but our newspaper won't carry it, that when the Austin clique send the message to Cuba, saying send to protect us, Cuba sent back and say no you wrong, what you doing is wrong, we're not defending you," Mr. Manley alleged.

HE SAID THAT Grenada's economy was one of the few in the Caribbean that was actually growing; Bishop had been working on education,

land reform and, housing; illiteracy was being tackled. That was why when the terrible events came. "We were sad first, and angry and we denounced what was done."

However, Mr. Manley said, two wrongs could not make a right. The invasion of Grenada, by the marines was popular, according to reports and that was probably true as a lot of people would have reason to be pleased. Grenada, he said, had some people who were very right-wing and had no liking for Bishop so when the invasion forces came they were glad and there were the great majority who loved Bishop and felt that when the forces came his death would be avenged.

Mr. Manley likened the Grenadian situation to a sheep that had jumped in a river with very strong currents and was about to drown but the wolf as an animal that liked to eat sheep, looked at the sheep and say it must be saved because it wanted to eat the sheep. "The sheep don't know at first who saved him; all he wants is to be saved so he would be naturally glad. It's only later when the wolf get him by the throat and start to eat him, he really realises what happen. We know who the wolf is; the wolf is Seaga and the sheep is going to find out."

Grenada had been rescued for freedom, democracy and freedom of the Press, Mr. Manley said, but some media reports he said quoted Governor General Paul Scoon as saying that he was going to introduce Press censorship. Detentions were now running into the thousands, so for freedom, people now gone to prison, he said.

"You mark my words, the Caribbean is going to be sorry this thing has been done," he declared.

HE ACCUSED MR. SEAGA of going to Port-of-Spain to attend a meeting but knew that an invasion was being planned with Mr. Reagan long before. Mr. Seaga, he said, did not want to make Grenada progressive. Instead, the Prime Minister wanted to wipe out anything named progressive from Grenada once and for all.

Calling the Port-of-Spain meeting a facade, Mr. Manley said that the Caribbean leaders were told a lie and shame was brought to them.

He asked why it was that for the first time in history, a U.S. army going into action and no journalists were allowed to go. "Who did not want who to know what? How come when the invasion first started you heard there were about 600 Cubans in place and that the Cubans were not to defend Grenada they were to stay put but if anybody attacked them they were to defend themselves and the 600 became 900, then when they killed off 70 of the 600 and claimed they had the whole 600 as prisoners; then another report was that 1,000 went into the hills and were fighting?"

Mr. Manley alleged that the U.S. Government was admitting that all along there was a grand total of 43 military Cubans in Grenada. "So why the wolf telling us lies? I am not here to defend no Cubans, they can defend themselves. But I want to know why they telling us lies? What is the game?"

"They did not want the American people know how many marines died, they claimed it was 18," Mr. Manley said, but the BBC announced that it was 42. "Why is the wolf lying?"

REFERRING TO A PLAN by Cuba purportedly to take over Grenada which called for 4,100 soldiers, he asked: "You know what was admitted by the United States Government yesterday? You don't know this because the wolf's newspaper don't want you to know. The U.S. Government admitted that when the big admiral said it was 4,100 Cubans to go to Grenada, he made a mistake, the plan was to train 4,100 Grenadians. I want to know why the lie," Mr. Manley said.

Dismissing claims that that what happened in Grenada could happen here, Mr. Manley said that Grenada had an army which was part of the politics and that the Jamaican army was a constitutional army which did not mix up in politics.

He paid tribute to the army for acting decisively when there was a threat to his life in 1980.

Mr. Manley said he wanted to know how many Grenadians had died in the invasion, noting

that one undertaker had claimed that he had arranged the burial of 73 civilians. "You mean to tell me all this time pass and they can't tell us how many Grenadians died?"

The Opposition Leader challenged what he said were the authorities to agree to have the United Nations appoint a top level international commission of enquiry to tell the real truth of what went on in Grenada.

Also speaking at the rally were PNP Chairman, Mr. P.J. Patterson, Vice President, Miss Portia Simpson, General Secretary Dr. Paul Robertson and Senator Derrick Rochester.

Parliamentary Differences

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Nov 83 p 12

[Text]

The Government and the Opposition besides disagreeing on the military action in Grenada — though in Parliament the Opposition did not vote against a resolution supporting it — have also disagreed on the future of the Caribbean Peace-keeping Force in Grenada.

According to Mr. Seaga, the Prime Minister, it would be difficult for a Commonwealth Peace-keeping Force to play a military security role in Grenada if it consisted of representatives of countries which condemned the invasion.

But according to the PNP, any Peace-keeping Force in Grenada should not include forces already there who took part in the invasion.

But this kind of division of view is in our view academic irrelevance. For it is now the Governor-General and the nine man Interim Council who must decide on what type of military-security assistance their country needs. Sir Paul Scoon has said he wishes U.S. troops to remain as long as is necessary. According to the Congress of the USA, the forces may stay for 60 days, i.e. until December 26, unless the President decides to extend their stay a further 30 days until January 26.

We assume that Sir Paul Scoon and his council will respond to any Commonwealth offer of security, and will indicate to the Caribbean countries who took part in the invasion whether they wish the presence of their forces to continue and for how long. In such a case, it is our view that the request should be discussed in Parliament, and as much information as possible be given to Parliament and the public.

We have had reports from the U.S. about important documents found in Grenada telling of plans to convert that country into a Cuban base, and of the party meetings leading to Bishop's arrest and execution. As the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States initiated the military adventure by calling for help from the U.S., Barbados and Jamaica, it is in our view important that the peoples of the Caribbean be informed about these documents in their Parliaments.

An appropriate time to do so in our view is when the Government seeks Parliamentary approval for any continued presence of Jamaica's forces in Grenada, if such a request is made. But in any case a report to Parliament on the outcome of the military action is obligatory.

CORRECTIONS, CLARIFICATIONS ON ISSUE OF COMMUNIST LINKS

Correction to Seaga Report

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] In a Page 1 report on Wednesday of the Prime Minister's statement to Parliament, we erroneously reported him as having said that Mr. Joseph Burey, a civil servant in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had been involved in a plot with Soviet KGB agents to kidnap and kill another officer of the ministry.

As the text of the Prime Minister's statement showed, he did not say that in Parliament.

What he had said was that Mr Burey had breached the External Services Regulations by making irregular and unauthorized visits to Soviet diplomats, and for this he had been summarily dismissed.

We regret the error in the summary of the Prime Minister's statement.

Chung Denial

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Mr. Hervin M. Chung, who said that he was referred to by the Prime Minister in Parliament on Tuesday as among the 25 Jamaicans who had been travelling to either Cuba and Grenada or the Soviet Union, has denied that he is a member of the Communist Party of Jamaica as stated by the Prime Minister.

He is the Secretary at the Peace Council and says that his relationship with the Soviet Union and Cuba is based upon a "respect for their sovereignty and the rights of their people to choose their own system of Government," and his admiration of what that system has accomplished against the background of what he calls "the most brutal blockades mounted by the most powerful nation in the world against their peoples and upon their quest for global peace and disarmament."

Defense of NUDT Leader

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Nov 83 p 20

[Text]

The National Union of Democratic Teachers has said that it "condemned" what it says was an attempt to link its Secretary Mr. John Haughton to subversion by calling his name in Parliament as one of those who visited Cuba or Grenada or the Soviet Union in 1983.

The NUDT said that Mr. Haughton visited Cuba in 1983 to attend a conference on behalf of the Communist WPJ but asks why was that visit singled out and not that to the USA where he was arrested and detained by US Immigration Authorities. It said Mr. Haughton went also to St. Lucia to a conference of Caribbean Union of Teachers.

CSO: 3298/213

MANLEY'S SON FIRED BY BAUXITE INSTITUTE AS SECURITY RISK

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Nov 83 p 16

[Text]

Mr. Joseph Manley, computer programmer with the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) has been dismissed on the ground that information coming out of the JBI which could be used in the political arena could be attributed unfairly to him.

Mr. Joseph Manley, eldest son of PNP President, Mr. Michael Manley, returned to Jamaica and took up the position at the JBI about two months ago after completing a course in computer technology in Cuba.

According to sources close to young Manley, he was called in last Friday by JBI Executive Director Carlton Davis and told that he would have to be fired because he was considered a security risk.

JBI Chairman Hugh Hart in an interview with the *Gleaner* yesterday, denied that Manley had been fired on his instructions. Mr. Hart said that he did not deal with day to day management of the JBI nor did he hire and fire staff. He said that on more than one occasion he had suggested to the JBI's Executive Director, Mr. Carlton Davis that it would be "wrong" for Mr. Joseph

Manley to remain in his position at the JBI as he could be unfairly blamed for any "leaks" of JBI information which may be used for political purposes.

Mr. Hart said that Mr. Davis had fully agreed with this position. Mr. Hart further denied that the dismissal of Manley had anything to do with the fact that he had studied in Cuba. He said the decision to dismiss Manley is "totally and completely unrelated" to that or to the Prime Minister's broadcast to Parliament recently about travel to Cuba, amongst other things. However, Mr. Hart said, he had nothing against young Manley but when he realised that there would be "leaks" from the JBI and that these would be put on the "door steps" of Joseph Manley it became clear that to keep him in the employ of the JBI would be "begging for trouble".

Mr. Hart said that Mr. Manley had been employed without his knowledge and "just before sensitive negotiations on the bauxite levy commenced". When the negotiations commenced, Mr. Hart said, the Opposition sought to make highly

irresponsible" statements about the negotiations. "When it became clear that the negotiations would be a political football" Mr. Hart said he told Mr. Davis to take a decision about Mr. Manley's position as quickly as possible in the interest of Manley, the JBI and the director himself as it was quite likely that the information used by the PNP Opposition might be said to come from Joseph Manley and that may be unfair to him.

The JBI Chairman said that he sought and obtained a job in a less sensitive position in another company for Joseph Manley. This he said is in one of the firms for which he, Mr. Hart, is Chairman. He said he had spoken to the Managing Director of the firm and asked him to arrange an interview with Joseph Manley and see if he could find a post mutually acceptable to them (Manley and the Managing Director).

The letter to Mr. Manley said the JBI's chief executive had "been instructed to terminate your employment" and that since information coming out of the JBI which could be used in the "political arena" could be attributed to Manley this could be unfair to him.

It is understood that Manley's case is being taken up by the firm Rattray Patterson and Rattray.

STPRM DISSIDENT REMOVED FROM SECTION 10 OFFICE

Mexico City PROCESO in Spanish 17 Oct 83 pp 24-26

[Letter by Mussio Cardenas Arellano]

[Text] Minatitlan--The struggle for political power and for economic benefits, the punishment or compensation given at the whim of Joaquin Hernandez Galicia "La Quina" through Salvador Barragan Camacho continue to split the deteriorating structures of the STPRM (Trade Union of Petroleum Workers of the Mexican Republic).

On Tuesday, 4 October, David Ramirez Cruz, secretary-general of Section 10 of the STPRM, with headquarters in this city, was dismissed from his office by the action and by the grace of Hernandez Galicia and Barragan Camacho. Nine of the 21 members of the Executive Committee of Section 10 were removed along with him. All of them had been part of his group. The remaining members are sympathizers of Sebastian Guzman Cabrera.

Here is why: The clash with Guzman Cabrera, president of the Liberal Labor Union Front and the man who wields political power in Section 10.

In each of the 29 sections of the STPRM it is natural for political power and economic benefits to be shared by the section secretary-general and the leader of the political group, provided there is agreement between them. In other words, the pattern imposed by the national leaders is repeated in the sections. But there was never any agreement in the case of Section 10.

Ramirez Cruz then began to denounce acts of corruption committed by Guzman Cabrera, whom he accused of embezzling more than 100 million pesos, as well as the sale of jobs and shifts. The clash was so bitter that it triggered the intervention of La Quina and Chava in order "to iron out these rough spots."

However, Barragan Camacho himself took it upon himself to escalate the battle. During the opening of projects put up by Section 10 in Agua Dulce, Veracruz, on 19 August, Chava ousted Guzman Cabrera as his successor even though he still had more than a year to go before leaving the post of secretary-general of the STPRM. In response, the denunciation from Ramirez Cruz became stronger. And that caused his unilateral ouster.

"Barragan Camacho has his style. He prefers to give the classical 'head-on rush' to anybody who refuses to accept his orders," says Ramirez Cruz. According to the bylaws of the STPRM, a portion of the local executive committee can order the temporary suspension of a member of the board of directors but this has to be approved by a regular or special general meeting with the attendance of at least 66 percent of the plant workers. That assembly was never held.

The "disregard" of Ramirez Cruz and the other nine local members of the board was reported to Pedro Cabrera Vazquez, the personnel manager of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] through official letter 17-1270/83, signed by Barragan Camacho and dated 5 October. In it he asked the enterprise that the dismissed leaders be deprived of their entitlement to salaries, allowances, per diem, and travel expenses which are granted to labor union officials in accordance with the provisions of Clause 268 of the Collective Labor Bargaining Contract. PEMEX immediately severed relations with Ramirez Cruz.

Familiar with the inside workings of STPRM, the "ousted" leader believed that he had an "ace" up his sleeve: He had protected himself in advance.

Here is how he explains it:

"We have a situation of a juridical character here. Barragan Camacho, Hernandez Galicia, and Guzman Cabrera have violated the writ of relief [similar to the writ of habeas corpus in the United States]. We had obtained such relief [protection] ever since 19 September, since we had precisely anticipated the classical 'ouster.' Although the parties involved are being notified--that is, the PEMEX manager, the deputy manager, the personnel manager, the chief of personnel and of area, and the personnel chiefs in the petroleum installations within the jurisdiction of Section 10--they did transgress against it, they did violate it."

In commenting on his "dismissal," Ramirez Cruz, who intends to run for re-election as secretary-general of Section 10, says that "this runs counter to what the president of the republic himself has ordered: That the majority will of the workers must be respected. Barragan Camacho is moving contrary to the arguments of the president who wants clean and democratic labor unions. He and Joaquín Hernandez Galicia are breaking up labor union democracy by interfering in a section which has its own autonomy."

Ramirez Cruz says that he had not officially been informed of his dismissal and that PEMEX was involved in it to a major degree. He has not received any official letter--he assured us--notifying him as to the termination of his connection with the company. "Neither the labor union, nor PEMEX have communicated anything to me in writing. I learned about this through newspaper reports and, verbally, from the local personnel chiefs." He accuses Petro Cabrera Vazquez of following the orders of Barragan Camacho.

He also says that the support given by La Quina and Chava to Guzman Cabrera "represents a degradation of the labor union. It degrades Joaquín and Barragan Camacho who have worked so hard for this. They are degrading our labor union because they have put in and support a character who is 100 percent corrupt."

And he states:

"When (Guzman Cabrera) was secretary-general of Section 10 during the period of 1966-1967, he was given more than 800 newly-created jobs. It has been proven that he sold about 400." And he does not rule out the possibility that, if Guzman Cabrera gets to be secretary-general of the STPRM, he intends to get rid of La Quina and Barragan Camacho.

From inside, Ramirez Cruz repeats some of the control methods used by La Quina:

"We always told Hernandez Galicia that we thanked him for the support which he gave us with the money from PEMEX because he never contributed any money from Section One or his own private resources to promote the consumer scores. He is not as dumb as all that. The money came from PEMEX. PEMEX gives it to Barragan Camacho and he passes in to Hernandez Galicia so that he might use it in the sections he considers to be most disciplined. This is what Joaquin is doing to maintain leadership.

"And since all sections are a bunch of 'simpletons,' since all of them are a bunch of gunsels who never tried to exercise labor union autonomy, they do not dare shout the slogan of liberty. They know that if they reveal anything, they will be brought back into line by Hernandez Galicia who knows all about their 'doings.'"

He also pointed out that La Quina uses his influence in PEMEX to give jobs to temporary workers who demonstrated their loyalty.

Ramirez Cruz furthermore denounced the fact that, because of his "dismissal," some 50 gunsels of Guzman Cabrera, La Quina, and Chava seized the labor union installations at Minatitlan for the purpose of intimidating the dissident workers.

In an open letter published on Thursday, 13 October, in the regional periodicals and addressed to the president of the republic, the secretary of government, informed the attorney-general of the republic and the governor of Veracruz of the presence of the gunsels who had come from Tamaulipas to "guarantee" Guzman Cabrera's takeover of Section 10.

The "deposed" leader stated that those gunsels caused destruction in labor union installations and spread "slandorous" rumors against the members of his group.

Before that, on Monday, 19 [October; as published], during the regular meeting of the "Labor Union Ethical Renewal" group, headed by Ramirez Cruz, himself, he said that he is prepared to charge the leaders of Section 10, who got rich unlawfully, before the attorney general of the republic.

He offered some names: Hector Luis Zarauz Fernandez, former local deputy and several times treasurer of Section 10, and Ignacio Hernandez Berrueco, who became project coordinator of the Liberal Labor Unionist Front and major of the local district.

He said: "Zarauz Fernandez has a house abroad and his children are studying in Switzerland. He has property estimated at more than 400 million pesos. He has always handled labor union funds.

"Hernandez Berrueco has his own aircraft, a home in Houston, his children are studying in the United States and his property exceeds 250 million pesos."

Ramirez Cruz also submitted a package of documents supporting information as to the rental of aircraft from the Aereotaxi, S. A. [incorporated] enterprise for trips made by Guzman Cabrera to Veracruz, Poza Rica, and Tampico, between July and October of this year. The total amount of the expenditure comes to 1,639,318 pesos according to billing statements nos 1291, 1290, 1297, 1515, 1339, and 1341.

Ramirez Cruz also offered to request the PGR [Office of the National Attorney General] to conduct an investigation on the embezzlement of labor union funds in the amount of 100 million pesos, charging Guzman Cabrera with this.

And while a decision is being worked out on the legal basis or absence thereof regarding the writ of relief requested by Ramirez Cruz, the provisional leadership of Section 10 fell back on Juventino Gutierrez Velazquez, secretary of the interior, who is an unconditional follower of Cabrera Guzman.

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CSO: 3248/171

BARRAGAN PARTISAN WINS STPRM SECTION 30 ELECTION

Emerico Rodriguez Victorious

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 21 Oct 83 pp 4-A, 33-A

[Article by Rafael Medina: "Many Temporary and Retired Workers Participated"]

[Text] Poza Rica, Ver., 20 October--The petroleum workers took their time in entering the place where elections were held for the office of secretary of Section 30; the candidates running for the office were Marcos Lopez Mora, of the Dignity Group, and Emerico Rodriguez, of the Resistance and Labor Union Unity Front; the latter--the candidate of Salvador Barragan Camacho and Joaquin Hernandez Galicia--was elected by a vast majority of voters who had gathered early at the Hidalgo Movie Theater where the general meeting was held.

A battle of shouting, whistling, and boasting broke out inside the Hidalgo Movie Theater starting at 1400 when the workers entered. The battle kept growing in intensity until 1700 when the meeting began and it ended 25 minutes thereafter with the victory of the green slate that had nominated Emerico Rodriguez Garcia as secretary-general for that section.

Public safety officers from Poza Rica were on duty inside the auditorium where the brief meeting was held and they made sure that no armed or drunken workers entered the place. They also demanded that workers show their labor union cards. That was not strictly implemented all the time since many temporary and retired workers participated without being entitled to do so.

The general meeting began promptly at 1700 and was chaired by Salvador Salazar Flores, secretary-general of the local executive committee. He introduced the head table to the audience and that took 8 minutes.

The election committee was chosen immediately thereafter at 1708; that committee was to determine the type of vote that was going to be used in these elections. At 1718, Salvador Salazar Flores summoned the opposing slate. Only two came up, the slate of Lopez Mora and that of Rodriguez Garcia. "Here we have the white slate, headed by Lopez Mora, and over there we have the green slate, headed by Emerico Rodriguez," he said.

At 1715, the election committee decided that the voting would be by "show of hands"; that took only a minute and the result was obtained at 1716 with Emerico Rodriguez Garcia being declared the winner.

Next, Salvador Salazar asked the opposing candidate Lopez Mora whether he agreed with the verdict and the latter, in response, raised his hand and lowered his head, thus acknowledging his defeat.

At that moment, the Hidalgo Theater went wild. The shouting and whistling and cheers for Emerico Rodriguez told the opposition that the majority had achieved its objective. A man, who was dressed like a clown, imitating Uncle Sam, shouted slogans in support of Emerico Rodriguez and urged those present to join him in cheering the new secretary-general of Section 30.

Amid a powerful ovation, Emerico Rodriguez and the members of his slate mounted the platform and, smiling, greeted the local executive committee. Then, the chairman of the STPRM [Trade Union of Petroleum Workers of the Mexican Republic] watchdog committee took the floor and, among other things, said that "here there are no victors and no vanquished. Here there are only men ready to fight for the great petroleum worker family."

He also transmitted greetings to the top leader of the STPRM, Joaquin Hernandez Galicia, and asked for unity in support of President Miguel de la Madrid.

It was 1721 when Emerico spoke; just 4 minutes later, at 1725, the entire event ended with cheers for Joaquin Hernandez Galicia who was absent.

The members of the Tropicopunto 30 musical combo, who had entertained the audience since 1400, were tired as they left the Hidalgo Theater but had the satisfaction, as they said, of having done their job.

As a matter of fact, when cheers for Marcos Lopez Mora were heard inside the theater, the sympathizers of Emerico rose quickly from their seats and shouted in support of their candidate with much greater force. The musical group did not fail to play the Funeral March for the Marcos supporters who had fallen silent.

They kept playing tropical melodies. The hubbub among the crowd was broken only by chants and cheers.

The reporters from EXCELSIOR confirmed that the workers took more time taking their places in the Hidalgo Theater than the time required to elect Emerico Rodriguez.

On leaving the Hidalgo Theater several workers, their heads bowed, commented that "the whole thing was fixed from the very beginning."

Loser Comments on Outcome

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 21 Oct 83 pp 4-A, 33-A

[Interview with Marcos Lopez Mora by Rafael Medina: "Secret Ballot Would Have Produced Different Result, Says Lopez M."]

[Text] Poza Rica, Ver., 20 October--Crushed by his defeat, Marcos Lopez Mora had this to say near the Hidalgo Theater where the elections to the office of

secretary of Section 30 were held: "I would undoubtedly not be a man if I did not admit that the majority of the petroleum workers was with Emerico Rodriguez Garcia."

"There were no pressures, no threats, no signs of repression; there was none of that and I want to acknowledge that quite publicly. Everybody supported the Emerico slate. We must admit that one cannot win every time."

However, he explained that "I believe that if the elections had been held with a secret ballot, the result would have been different." He rejected the idea that he would have gone along with this kind of game and said that "although it pains me to admit all this," I am a man of dignity and I cannot be bought.

"We lost the elections," he explained, "but we were able to get recognition and respect from the opposition. This had never before been seen in any petroleum worker section, must less in Poza Rica, and now I believe that we have won this. This is our first step."

He declined to talk about petroleum company corruption and much less so about the charges that Hector Garcia Hernandez, El Trampas, made against Salvador Barragan Camacho and against Joaquin Hernandez Galicia. "I have no information and no proof to do so. If I had any evidence I would be the first one to denounce them but I do not have anything along these lines."

The taped interview with Lopez Mora is hereby reproduced as follows.

[Question] What is your opinion of the result of these elections which Emerico Rodriguez won?

[Answer] I would undoubtedly not be a man if I were not to admit that the vast majority of petroleum workers was with Emerico Rodriguez. There were no pressures, no threats, no signs of repression; there was nothing like that and I admit that publicly.

Everybody supported the Emerico slate. We must admit that we cannot win all the time; however, I believe that we took a big step in getting recognition for the opposition. We made sure that our action would be permitted and that they would give us all necessary guarantees. Before that, none of this had ever been permitted and now we achieved it. Of course, we have a long way to go but we have already achieved something. There are many workers who, although they want change, have not yet made their decision because of many reasons.

[Question] Is there an awareness among the workers?

[Answer] Well, I believe that there is, among the vast majority, but we must understand that our fellow workers have certain needs, they must support their families, they must help their dependents, and they are afraid that, if they demonstrate their nonconformity, they will lose some of their rights.

[Question] Do you believe that this happened here?

"I Only Wish Emerico the Very Best"

[Answer] I spoke openly with my buddies; I made them see the situation; I urged them to achieve change; I urged them to vote for me if I deserved their confidence. But then it suddenly occurred to me that they would pick Emerico; they thought that he was the better man and I wish him the very best for the good of Section 30.

[Question] What do you think of corruption in the STPRM in the light of the charges made by El Trampas, charging Salvador Barragan Camacho and La Quina with corruption and immorality?

[Answer] I cannot say anything about that since I have no information. If I did have information, if I did have evidence, I would be the first one to denounce them in public, just as I had courage enough to lead an opposition movement, to disagree with the way in which Section 30 was being run. As for Salvador and Joaquin, I know nothing whatsoever about any definite evidence which Hector Garcia says he has. I do not want to commit the crime of slander.

[Question] People say that the last time Barragan Camacho was here, he gave Emerico Rodriguez 20 million pesos for his campaign. What do you have to say about that:

[Answer] I do not believe that he did that. The truth is that I do not know who said that about those 20 million pesos he handed over during the meeting for activities of a social type. I believe that this money had already been turned over to Torres Pancardo but since he died in the accident we all know about, Barragan once again turned that money over publicly to Emerico Rodriguez.

[Question] What kind of social projects are those?

[Answer] Paving the streets, digging drainage ditches in some developments, helping with public lighting, among other things. I was chairman of the city council of Poza Rica; I turned the chairmanship over to Torres Pancardo and the truth is that the improvement committees of this town were given much support--not a lot of money but they were helped.

[Question] And you did not play this kind of game?

[Answer] Look here, I believe that I have great prestige in Poza Rica. I should not really say this but I believe that people respect me here and that they like me because of the way I am. In any locality, in any housing development, where the people know me, they see me as a fair person and--modesty aside--as an honest man who worked hard for many years and who served Poza Rica with fervor and with passion.

Lopez Mora said that they called upon him to put an alliance together and that he never agreed to that. "I want all or nothing. My campaign was to achieve total change."

[Question] What legal validity is there in this kind of meeting without representatives from the Secretariat of Labor?

[Answer] I do not know whether any representative from that agency was present; I do not know, but if there was a representative from the union, he would record the whole thing and the Secretariat of Labor would accept the slate which the secretary-general presents.

[Question] Is it true that there was a request for a secret vote?

[Answer] Well, we did ask for that. I even asked that of the president of the Secretariat of Government, the Secretariat of Labor, the general executive committee of the STPRM, so that they would help us and thus prevent a confrontation. I asked that our companions be given a chance to vote freely. But there was no response.

[Question] What would the result have been if the vote had been secret?

[Answer] Who knows; but I believe that the result would have been different. I believe that we would have won--but it was not to be.

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CSO: 3248/171

SOUTH KOREA CEMENTS TIES WITH GIFT OF 12 VEHICLES

Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 12 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts]

At an Official Handing Over Ceremony held yesterday afternoon at the Police Training Complex in Basseterre, Prime Minister Dr. The Honourable Kennedy Simmonds received a gift of twelve (12) "PONY" vehicles from the Government of South Korea.

The vehicles are six cars and six Pick-Up vans with an estimated market value of Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$320,000). They are white in colour, fully air-conditioned with radio and all other modern features. Gas consumption is reported to be 40 miles to the gallon.

His Excellency, Ambassador Kang, made the presentation on behalf of the South Korean Government as an Independence Gift to the Government and people of St. Kitts/Nevis.

In accepting the gift, Prime Minister Simmonds thanked the Government of South Korea and expressed the hope that the spirit of co-operation which now exists will benefit all our people and that the bond of friendship will be cemented between our two countries.

Among those present were: Mrs. Kang wife of Ambassador Kang; His Excellency, Ambassador Dr. William V. Herbert; Attorney General, Honourable Tapley Seaton; Minister for CARICOM Affairs, Honourable Richard L. Caines; Director of Planning and Economic Development, Mr. Hugh Heyliger and Local Agent for

the Hyundai Company of South Korea, which manufactures the "PONY" vehicles, Mr. Frank Farrell whose place of business is on Cayon Street, Basseterre.

South Korea which was represented at our Independence Celebrations on 19th September, 1983 has friendly ties with our Government.

BRIEFS

GRENADA VOLUNTEERS--Arriving in St. Kitts yesterday were seven (7) of our local heroes who volunteered for service in Grenada, during the frightening political, ideological and murderous upheavals there last month. They arrived home in a U.S.A. Military Aircraft that left Grenada for the various O.E.C.S. Member States, to drop off men who were in the vanguard for a well-earned rest and collect a new batch to relieve those who left. Six more volunteers from this country flew out yesterday together with others from the other islands including a female Police Officer from St. Vincent. Those who came home yesterday, were driven straight from Golden Rock Airport to the Police Training Complex to meet the Prime Minister Dr. The Honourable Kennedy Simmonds, and other Government Officials who were attending a Handing Over Ceremony of 12 new "PONY" vehicles from the South Korea Government. Roy Jones from THE DEMOCRAT Newspaper, asked Commissioner of Police who is also Commandant for the Defence Force, Mr. Stanley Franks, how he felt about the volunteers. This is what he said: "Mr. Jones, I am very, very proud indeed that, at such short notice, those young men volunteered to assist in eradicating from Grenada an ideology that could have upset the delicate balance of peace and progress in this region." [Text] [Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 12 Nov 83 p 12]

PAM PUBLIC RALLY--Two New Speakers joined the platform of the Co-Ruling People's Action Movement (P.A.M.) at a big Public Meeting at the newly renamed Independence Square (formerly Pall Mall Square) on Monday night of this week. They were both introduced to an enthusiastic audience by the Prime Minister, Dr. the Honourable Kennedy Simmonds, who, as President and Leader of the People's Action Movement, officiated as Chairman of the meeting. The first newcomer to speak was FitzRoy Jones, J. P., a Kittitian, and successful businessman, in England and the United States of America. Roy as he is affectionately known, spoke fluently of seeing and knowing St. Kitts from the inside as well as from the outside. Barrister-at-Law, Constance Mitcham, also a Kittitian, was the other new speaker. Her measured and thoughtful delivery, promises all the benefits of a trained legal mind. Other speakers were, Prime Minister Simmonds, Deputy Prime Minister Michael O. Powell, Minister of Caricom Affairs Richard L. Caines and Director of Planning and Economic Development Hugh Heyliger. It was the first Public Meeting held by the People's Action Movement since this nation's attainment of Full Independence on 19th September, and the huge crowd enjoyed every minute of this historic meeting. Similar meetings were held

in the villages of Tabernacle during this week, while seven more are scheduled for next week. [Text] Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 5 Nov 83 p 11]

TV EXPANSION--The Television side of our National Broadcasting Service, ZIZ-TV, is all geared for significant expansion and improvement in programming. The good news was received with popular acclaim when the Station's General Manager, Mr. Goldwin O. Caines, made the disclosure on Wednesday night in a Television Broadcast. In his characteristically natural inimitable style, the General Manager outlined the progressive plans which, he said, will take effect from today, Saturday, 5th November, 1983. According to Mr. Caines, ZIZ-TV will now sign-on in the afternoons two hours earlier, that is, at 3.55 p.m., Sunday through Friday, with a grand climax on Saturdays when ALL-DAY programming will commence at 9.25 a.m. continuing, non-stop, until close to midnight. [Excerpt] [Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 5 Nov 83 p 2]

CSO: 3298/200

GRENADA: PRAISE FOR U.S. HELP, QUESTIONS ON UK STAND

Castries THE WEEKEND VOICE in English 29 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts]

SOMETIMES the price of friendship is high. The United States of America has paid dearly for its rapid and effective assistance to the Caribbean. The highest price any country can pay is to sacrifice the lives of its citizens in the pursuit of a belief.

We owe a debt incapable of repayment for the sacrifices made on our behalf. There has also been consistent and universal condemnation of the United States of America for its assistance. Much of this condemnation was predictable and can be discounted. Some of it, however, from nations we were accustomed to consider as our allies, has provoked a rethinking of who in fact our friends really are.

Perhaps the most surprising instance of lack of support has come from Great Britain. We should like to think that their position was taken on the basis of ignorance, deriving from a communication breakdown within their own foreign services.

We are certain that in the coming weeks, a more clearer picture of what was happening in Grenada will begin to unfold. When this happens, there is every reason to believe that the world will see this week's action in Grenada, as not just another example of "intervention" but rather as a mission of rescue for the people of the Eastern Caribbean from what, even now, appears to have been a truly frightening monster in the making.

CSO: 3298/201

CRUSADER SLAMS U.S., OECS INTERVENTION IN GRANADA

Compton-U.S. Collusion

Castries CRUSADER in English 29 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

When US Ambassador Milan Bish visited St. Lucia just before the General Elections of 1982 he told St. Lucians: "The United States Government will not rest until democracy is restored in Grenada." This curious statement did not come from the British Government which had a traditional colonial relationship with Grenada. It came from comparatively new sabre-rattlers in the Caribbean Basin.

Milan Bish statement flew in the face of the statements made by Caricom Governments at the OAS and the United Nations declaring the Caribbean as a zone of peace. The Ambassador's remark also flouted the international principles of the sovereign rights of nations and the principle of non-interference.

What St. Lucians did not know was that the remark was opportune since it was being made against the background of the St. Lucian elections. Ambassador Bish was virtually telling the St. Lucian electorate that he wanted Compton in Government to assist with the destabilisation of the Grenada Government. The massive interference of the US Government in the St. Lucia Elections is now a matter of history. St. Lucians saw at first hand the machinery of US interference which brought Compton's United Workers Party into office.

Of course John Compton had his hawkish credentials well-established. In March 1979 when the New Jewel Movement had overthrown the Gairy Regime in a bloodless coup, it was St. Lucia's John Compton who called on the British Government to send troops to Grenada to overthrow the Bishop's Regime. It was St. Lucia's John Compton who asked that a Regional Defence Force should be formed to protect the eastern Caribbean Governments from being overthrown.

INSECURE POLITICAL BASE

To the credit of the British Government the request for an invasion was denied. The British refused to go along with John Compton's nervous over-reaction. They knew that the sole motivation for John Compton's call for troops was that

He had a very insecure political base in St. Lucia and that he was eager to save his own skin when the people of St. Lucia decided to go for him. The Grenada Coup was like a mirror on Compton's wall, he could easily envisage the same thing happening to him in St. Lucia since the masses of the people clearly did not support him. His total defeat in 1979 just a few months after the Grenada Coup confirmed the view that the people were ready and eager to overthrow the Compton Government by whatever means possible. It also confirmed the wisdom of the British decision not to prop up falling regimes that had lost the support of the people.

In 1982 when the problems of the Labour Government resulted in a demise of the Labour regime, Compton on return to power hurried to sign a Defence Treaty between the OECS States and Barbados. It was common knowledge that the Defence Pact was a clever device orchestrated by the United States to give that Imperialist power some military flexibility in the region. There was immediately concurrence from the shaky leaders of the Eastern Caribbean who realised that their power base was suspect and the masses were volatile and likely to over-run them at any time.

John Compton was prompt in accepting the notion and promoting it. Suddenly the OECS leaders started a well-coordinated campaign of hostility against Grenada. They depicted Grenada as a threat to their security. They tried to isolate Grenada from the OECS and Caricom and were busy in carrying out the dictates of the Reagan administration. The hostility of the Eastern Caribbean leaders against Grenada under the promptings of the United States extended as far as denying the people of Grenada the right to choose any ideology or way-of-life which appealed to them. Grenada was Reagan's "bête-noir" and soon became the whipping-boy of the Caribbean media.

The achievements of the Grenada Revolution stuck like a bone in the throats of Caribbean leaders. The discipline, talents and commitment of the Grenadian leadership impressed the Caribbean man-on-the-street. Caribbean leaders to turn down the sharp criticisms of Grenada and covertly work with the United States on the plan for destabilisation and invasion.

THE WHOLE HOG

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's reasoned position at the Heads of Government Meeting in Jamaica and the OECS Meeting in St. Lucia did much to mitigate Caribbean criticism of his Revolution but this infuriated the United States even more. Prime Minister Bishop's visit to the United States and his commitment to form a Constitution Committee with a view to holding General Elections fell like water off a duck's back on the Reagan Administration. They were not interested in improving diplomatic relations with Grenada, they were less interested in Mr. Bishop's decision to hold elections. They wanted the whole hog—the destruction of the revolutionary process in Grenada and the total elimination of the New Jewel Movement. An invasion of Grenada was President Reagan's final and only solution.

The invasion was planned for early October and some of the eastern Caribbean leaders who were party to the plans were told of this. The American Ambassador to France confirmed this to newsmen earlier this week. Some political observers even speculated that this was the prime reason for Prime Minister Compton's cancellation of his address to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

For some still-obscure reasons the scenario changed with Bishop's recent tour overseas. The forces that were working

assiduously to destabilise Grenada found a chink in the ALM's armoury. They worked systematically on the rumoured rift between Bishop and his Deputy Coard and then the whole horrible saga unfolded. Reagan was all agog with excitement at the news of Prime Minister Bishop being put under house-arrest by his Deputy Bernard Coard and the PRA.

There are many theories regarding the final act of destabilisation. Was it the Russians or the Cubans (as the Americans claim) who set-up Deputy Coard against his **his PRIME MINISTER?** Or was it the Central Intelligence Agency which had pulled out all the stops and finally succeeded in infiltrating the Government? The answer to those must depend on the facts emerging in the weeks and months ahead but for President Reagan there was no reason to brook delay. The golden opportunity which he had prepared for had arrived. The President activated his East Caribbean henchmen. St. Lucia's Prime Minister was under starter's orders to contact his colleagues for urgent invasion action. The lies and cover-ups which marked the exchanges of the Caribbean Leaders in the past fortnight was certainly revealing. Prime Ministers Adams, Compton, Charles, Chambers Burnham, Price, etc. all appeared to be giving varying versions of the decision-making process, and even Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon's credibility was in question.

OECS FIG-LEAF

The upshot of all this was that the US troops landed in Grenada under the fig-leaf cover of a few Caribbean soldiers. President Reagan's excuse that he was intent on evacuating the US Citizens in Grenada holds no water since the Military Council in Grenada had authorised all foreigners to leave on Monday if they so wished. The argument that the Military Council was a brutal dictatorship which America had to wipe out is amazing. The Military Council announced on the Monday prior to the invasion that they would hand over power to a group of civilians and that the Military Council would commence relations with the United States of America. No one bothered to ask the Military Council for their views or an earnest of intention. No one thought of negotiating the position. No one sent a Fact-Finding Mission. No one sought to establish the will of the Grenadian people. It was not their will. It was Reagan's will to invade and he let slip his Caribbean Dogs of war!

FORCED TO BE FREE

But there is hope for humanity since the full body of world opinion has crossed all East-West divisions to condemn this highly irregular action of the American President in FORCING THE GRENADIAN PEOPLE TO BE "FREE!"

Questionable Justification

Castries CRUSADER in English 29 Oct 83 p 3

[Anonymous Column: "Queek Quak"]

[Excerpts] So now Caribbean people can understand the American strategy of placing Medical Schools in all the Caribbean islands. With this Trojan Horse inside a State the US can always excuse their invasions by claiming their right to defend their nationals. Watch it!

.....Queek Quak

The Caribbean was horrified when Bishop's murderers were alleged to have killed 17 persons in all. But the invasion forces of US and Caricom forces went in to put an end to the killing and ended up murdering more than three hundred persons.

.....Queek Quak

Funny. The Invasion Force swore that they went in to Grenada to evacuate the US citizens there...but the Military Council has already announced the previous day that all foreigners would be allowed to leave Grenada on the same Monday.

.....Queek Quak

On whose hands must be lay the blood of hundreds of Grenadians killed by a horrible political blunder? On Tom Adams? On Eugenia Charles? On John Compton? On Sir Paul Scoon?

Each is quietly passing the buck to the other as the Prime Bluffer told the British and the Venezuelans: "Now we know who our friends are. Well surely the people of Grenada must now know who their enemies are! [as published]

.....Queek Quak

Psssst! One would have thought that the Americans who aided and abetted dictators and murderers like Somoza, Baptista, The Shah of Iran, Pinochet and Gairy would not be so outraged at the thought of Hudson Austin's Military Council, that they thought it necessary to wipe out so many Grenadians and Cubans just to prevent the Military Council from WIELDING power.

.....Queek Quak

Folks were concerned when the Prime Bluffer decided to cancel his speech at the General Assembly of the United Nations. No one bought the excuse that he had work to do at home! But now that the cat is out of the bag, US Sources are admitting that the invasion of Grenada was planned to take place a fortnight before Bishop's death, and the Bluffer as an accessory BEFORE the fact knew that it was no time for U.N. words and that Yankee Fire-power would speak louder than UN words.

.....Queek Quak

Threat to St Lucia

Castries CRUSADER in English 5 Nov 83 pp 2, 5

[Text] The media in St. Lucia had its field-day on the Grenada issue. Admittedly it was not as hysterical and biased as the Barbados media but it took the opportunity to support the Compton Administration in its anti-Grenada stance and laundered the news and coverage to

suit the American objectives. One usually reckless St. Lucian Patois commentator Sam Flood quite plausibly warned the St. Lucian community in patois: "WHEN YOUR NEIGHBOUR'S BEARD HAS CAUGHT FIRE YOU MUST SPRINKLE YOURS!"

Of course Sam Flood's remark was intended to warn St. Lucians about supporting persons and organisations of the same political ilk as Grenada. It is Sam Flood's usual fare dished out on behalf of whichever Party is ready to pay him. Although it was intended as a HACK statement made by a HACK, the statement itself has merit but for different reasons from those intended by the commentator. St. Lucia should now wet its beard since Grenada's bread has caught fire. But what are the real lessons and problems which the Grenada Tragedy highlights?

Oddly enough, when a cool look is taken at the Grenada events the only real mishap took place when THE ARMY OPENED FIRE ON THE CROWD. Had this decision not been taken the Grenada Crisis might have been the FINEST HOUR for People's Power and democracy. It was this realisation which might have prompted the Opposition Progressive Labour Party in St. Lucia in their Press Release on Monday morning 17 October to exhort the authorities in Grenada to "allow the People to express their will without let or hindrance." The fact that the Grenadian People had taken to the streets and stormed the house where Maurice Bishop was being held prisoner and freed him, had set the stage for the establishment of the general will of the people. If the assassin's bullets had not changed the scenario it was on the cards that the people's favourite would be re-installed and Grenada might well have spared the blood-bath of the invasion.

In analysing the Grenada events and their relevance to St. Lucia it is essential not to fall into the trap of seeing the Grenada crisis as a problem of LEFTIST Governments. Two fundamental problems of institutional politics seem to underlie the Grenada events:

- (1) THE PROBLEM OF PARTY CONTROL ON MASS LEADERS.
- (2) THE CONTROL OF FIRE-POWER IN THE ARMY OR POLICE.

MASS LEADERS

The Caribbean has a long tradition of Mass Leaders thrown up with a strong mass base, strong charismatic personalities and a peculiar personalised nexus between such leaders and the people who follow them. This is a fact of Caribbean political life and the political institutions which develop around such mass leaders reflect the dominance of the personality cult. The masses like it that way but indeed it is not the best structure for tight party organisation or for effective Party control of the Leader.

HUMAN FRAILTIES

Very often the sole contact with the masses is through the Mass Leader. The other personalities in the leadership spectrum of the traditional parties have not bothered to relate closely to the masses and more likely than not they have earned their political offices through the appeal of the Mass Leader rather than through their own efforts. If the system could always ensure that the Mass Leader would be benevolent and effective then the question of the Party's control of the Leader would not loom so large. But human frailties and human vanity occur in mass leaders as they occur in all human beings and the institutions must be available to handle a mass leader like Gairy who drifted into the world of flying saucers and delusions of grandeur.

Having said so the whole machinery of Government and the quality of the Administration and its policies must appreciate and come to terms with the fact that the whole focus of political power turns on the wide acceptability of the mass leader. There is a peculiar syndrome in which a party is catapulted into office almost entirely on the appeal of the mass leader and immediately all the little moles who did nothing to achieve the victory will crawl out of their holes and try to make an executive structure effective in order to get near the raw meat of political power by ensnaring the mass leader or trying to whittle down his control or by emasculating the leader if possible. It is important to understand that this is a human factor and not a peculiarity of Leftist or Rightist politics.

ST. LUCIAN MODELS

Let us illustrate the point right here in traditional St. Lucian politics. The St. Lucian Labour Party had been in the wilderness for many years following their defeat in 1964. During this period the Executive of the Party and the whole Party machinery fell into disuse. The Party as such virtually did not exist. In 1973 the Party got a new lease of life mainly from

the activities and mobilisational skills of two Trade Unionists or persons engaged in workers rights. The moral victory of 1974 and the outright victory of 1979 came almost despite the Executive of the Party and certainly not because of it. The St. Lucian masses followed Odium and to a lesser Josie. But hardly did the dust of the election settle when the traditional "gargoyles" as they were disparagingly called crawled from under their indolence and their anonymity to get an effective piece of the action since their Party was now in power. They insisted that all Government decisions must originate in the Party Executive and not from the Parliamentary Caucus or from Government Ministers. No doubt their contention is sound and valid but how much more credible would their position have been if they had been faithfully and active Party-men through the lean times?

The problem in St. Lucia's United Workers Party is much worse than in the Labour Party but the Labour Party's accountability to the masses is greater. The UWP conceals its problems as much as possible to its mass following. At present the United Workers party has an almost internecine war going on inside the party. Compton considered that the 1982 electoral victory was all on the basis of his appeal and not the Party. The Party has other ideas. Even before the elections of 1982 the Party cracked the whip when the Executive refused to accept the agreement made by Compton on their behalf with Party Leaders under the chairmanship of the Inter-Church Council. As soon as the United Workers Party took office a running battle started between Compton and the Executive of the party. The battle is fierce and affects even marginal appointments to posts and certainly matters of policy. There have been moves to unseat Compton. A section of the Executive is not at talking terms with the Leader who resents the reins that the Executive puts on his Executive Power. Compton is caught up in the chaos and disorderliness of Patronage Politics in which the Leader dishes out the spoils personally and the Executive is insistent that the real power is theirs.

MASS LEADER VERSUS CENTRAL COMMITTEE

In such matters the Executive can resort to the broader base of a Convention to get guidance but often the mass Leader can use his appeal at the mass level to influence such decisions and this is the dilemma of Executives and Central Committees.

This brings us straight into the heart of the Grenada situation. Bishop was the prototype mass Leader. The whole thrust of the Grenada Revolution turned on his every word. He was loved and well-rooted in the Grenadian masses. Coard on the other hand was an academic who was virtually brought in by Bishop after the initial struggle was over and the Revolution needed brain-power to propel it. Coard had virtually no mass following and such as he had acquired came by his association with Bishop. However Coard was an excellent organiser and started to work in the area of the Central Committee which is equivalent to the Executive in conventional parties and in the Army. These two foci of power - the Army and the Central Committee if operated at a tangent to the mass Leadership can create all the ingredients for a power struggle and ultimate anarchy. Coard flexed his muscles in these areas and sought to influence or control the thrust and style of the mass leader from this position of strength. The Central Committee took a decision to expel Bishop who was the Founder of the Party. Surely such a decision could have been filtered down to the mass organisations. Even conventional parties would move to a Convention to take such a monumental decision. But no doubt the dilemma was that Bishop's influence and charisma would operate at the level of the mass organisations and the Central Committee might not get its way.

The dilemma is indeed a real one which Caribbean politics has to come to terms with. How far must the charisma, style and ideology of the Mass Leader dominate the Administration and what sanctions and controls must be effectively used to rein him in. Irrespective of whether the Mass Leader is right or wrong the system must effect some controls since his mass base can often endorse his views right or wrong. The real conundrum comes when one considers that the voice of the masses is supreme in democratic politics. The Central Committee might well take a principled position but if the Committee is unable to convey this to the Masses then the decision of the Masses is "right" regardless of whether it is wrong in ideological or other terms. This is the tragedy that befell the Bishop-Coard relationship and despite all Compton's transparent bluff and bluster the United Workers Party is precisely at this moment locked in a similar battle. Admittedly Compton has not the charisma or style of a Bishop and there is no one in the UWP with Coard's ability or organisational skills, but the position is worse in that the Executive of the United Workers Party is almost United against the leader. Compton is reluctant to attend Executive meetings because of this phenomenon. He has to face the tight grip of the Giraudys and Bristols on the Executive. He has to face the raw ambition of the Lansiquots. He has to face the rankling enmity of the Mallets and there is almost no hiding place for him.

in his own Party Executive. So St. Lucia must really wet its beard as a result of the Grenada crisis.

WHO CONTROLS THE FIRE-POWER?

If there is a reason for St. Lucians not to sleep soundly in their beds at night, the reason turns on this second aspect of the Grenada crisis - WHO CONTROLS THE FIRE-POWER and THE QUALITY OF MIND of the men with their fingers on the trigger. It is this crucial point which changed a People's Victory in Grenada to a Nightmare of Bloodshed. It is this crucial point which escalated the death toll of twenty or more under the butchery of the Military Council to the slaughter of approximately FIVE HUNDRED Grenadians under Compton's perverted action in pressing the button for the invasion. It is a matter of speculation and hindsight but it is not difficult to conceive that if the Army had not fired on the Grenadian crowd the whole nauseating chain of events might have been averted. In a similar vein, if Compton and his OECS colleagues had pursued the diplomatic path of negotiation the wanton slaughter of Grenadians including mental patients would have been avoided.

Amidst all the organised propaganda about the massive build-up of arms in Grenada few people in the Eastern Caribbean are aware of the following points:

- (1) That every Police Force in the Eastern Caribbean has been heavily armed with the most modern and sophisticated weapons and communication equipments.
- (2) That these weapons are for use against the people who live in these islands since there is absolutely no threat of a U.S. invasion as was the case in Grenada.

In St. Lucia there is great cause for alarm and it is not inconceivable that events similar to those of Grenada can be triggered off here at the slightest provocation. This is not simply the doleful warnings of a Jeremiah but it is an observation based on objective analysis of the power structure in the Police and the TEMPER OF MIND of the persons controlling the fire-power.

St. Lucians naively believe that the Prime Minister CONTROLS the Police. This was to a certain extent true in earlier times but today the control of the Police is infinitely more complicated. The Intelligence Services of so-called "friendly countries" which traditionally had an advisory capacity in the Police are today actively involved in directing the activities of the Police. In times past when Britain had a colonial and neo-colonial relationship with St. Lucia the British influence was strong and consequently sensitive matters were handled with a measure of diplomacy, experience and tactical skill that the British had acquired over years of intelligence and Police work. Today with Britain's waning interest, Super-power politics has taken over the Police Forces in the Eastern Caribbean. America pays for the guns and a lot of the training and consequently they are directly calling the tune giving a respectful nod to the British. The American handling is more capricious and itchy-fingered. It is also clumsy.

The events of the past few years in St. Lucia were very instructive. When Compton was under intense people's pressure in 1978 and 1979 he tried to use the Police against the People. In the process he almost totally discredited the Police and certainly set the People up against them. It was this factor which caused the development of July 1979 when it was necessary to call the Police off the streets to avoid such a confrontation. Following Compton's defeat Louisy was almost bemused and at his wit's end as to how to handle the Police. The Intelligence services like the Police sensed this weakness and both started flexing their wings. The main figures in the Police Force who were then aspiring to leadership were openly saying to other policemen and to politicians: IF THESE FELLARS DON'T LOOK OUT WE WILL TAKE OVER.

Neither Louisy nor Cenac nor the Interim Prime Minister Mikey Pilgrim had any control of the Police. By then the Police seemed to be working under clear instructions from the Intelligence Services of the United States and to a lesser extent the United Kingdom.

The directions of the United States were quite clear. Immediately an Interim Government was established and a date for elections fixed the Police moved purposefully to protect Compton and literally force the general public to give him a hearing. They offered no protection to the Interim Prime Minister but concentrated all their resources on protecting the Opposition Leader. They stamped out heckling and crowd participation. All these actions challenged the conventional "modus operandi" of the Police. The chain of authority in the Police Force was broken. The Special Branch Chief had a peculiar position above the Commissioner since he was directly in contact with the Intelligence Officers who gave directions. The Special Security Unit which actually control the fire-power is a law

unto itself and the personality of the Head of the S.S.U. is the single greatest threat to the Security of this island. The Commissioner's position gives him a titular control of the entire force and now that the chain of command between a Prime Minister and his Commissioner is no longer a direct affair, the Commissioner will tend to have peculiar notions as to who is ruling the roost.

St. Lucia's potential tragedy is heightened by the disposition of power in the Police Force and the personality traits of the Prime Minister and the individuals controlling the power and fire-power in the Force. There is a fracture between the Special Branch and the Commissioner. There is an edge of resentment between the SSU and the Commissioner which revealed itself recently during a Court Case when the SSU Head went out of his way to portray his Commissioner as a Cocktail Party enthusiast. It is a point which he has aired repeatedly hinting that the Commissioner with his chauffeur-driven posture and his high profile in the media has delusions of grandeur. These factors make the political peace in St. Lucia very brittle:

- (1) The bellicose and capricious temperament of the Prime Minister and his abysmal lack of sensitivity and understanding of international Affairs.
- (2) The three-way fracture in the Police Force involving the offices of the Commissioner, The Special Security Unit and the Special Branch.
- (3) The personal idiosyncrasies of the officers in some of these posts.
- (4) The indistinct chain of command between an unorthodox and often unprincipled Prime Minister and his Commissioner of Police.
- (5) The behind-the-scenes manipulation of the Police Force by the American Central Intelligence Agency.
- (6) The personal characteristics and the quality of mind of the SSU Chief who might be the man with his finger on the button.

All these factors together can lead to a scenario not very different from the events in Grenada. The only difference is that the President of the United States is not today salivating to get into St. Lucia as they were in the case of Grenada because Compton has earned his yard-fowl credentials. It is this final lesson which Grenada holds for us:

THE INDEPENDENCE OF A SMALL STATE CAN EASILY BE UNDERMINED BY THE MACHINATIONS OF THE IMPERIALISTS

What a pity that the Prime Minister of St. Lucia has not the sincerity, the detachment and the objectivity to discuss such lessons honestly with his people. He has taken the occasion of Bishop's death and the international incident, over the invasion of Grenada to take cheap and trite pot-shots at the Opposition. In a way this is part of our tragedy!

'Sellout' to U.S.

Castries CRUSADER in English 12 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] As the blood of innocent Grenadian women and children stain their country, the real traitors of the Caribbean people sit in their respective countries in the comfort and knowledge that Uncle Ronnie will see them through.

These traitors are Mr. Tom Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados; Mr Edward Seaga, Prime Minister of Jamaica; Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica; Mr John Compton, Prime Minister of St. Lucia; Mr Vere Bird, Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda; Mr. Milton Cato, Prime Minister of St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Dr. Kennedy Simmonds, Prime Minister of St. Kitts and Nevis; Mr John Osborne, the Prime Minister of Montserrat.

What Price Grenada?

Grenada has been sold out by these states for the pleasure of receiving a few paltry dollars from Washington.

These leaders with their 30 pieces of silver should now be made to hang themselves by the criticism of their own people. The clandestine and deceitful manner in which they operate in this crisis have made it impossible for other CARICOM leaders to ever trust them again. The amount of bombs are raining down on the Grenadian people can only be attributed to the collusion of these neo-colonial leaders with their master Ronald Reagan. [as published]

Caribbean people who have been fighting for many years to have the sovereignty and independence of these small islands respected by bigger nations are annoyed at the manner in which this whole murderous, nasty, treacherous episode has been conducted.

The Americans are now systemically destroying all the leaders of the New Jewel Movement in Grenada. We have also heard stories of the Americans offering ordinary Grenadians large sums of money if they can identify members of the New Jewel Movement and members of the Peoples Revolutionary Army. This is then followed by a systematic liquidation of these people.

It has been a testimony to the courage and determination of the Grenadian Army that although they are out numbered six to one, and facing overwhelmingly superior fire power, they have not caved in but have resisted the Americans at every stage. We salute the courage of these brave men and women of Grenada.

These treacherous Caribbean leaders should never be allowed to set foot in London peacefully again. They should be made aware of their despicable action through demonstrations boycotts and whatever methods are at the disposal of the New Jewel Movement in London. Their exports into this country should be boycotted to show them how strong is the feeling against their treacherous actions of meddling and calling in external forces against the people of Grenada in largely something that was an internal matter for the people of Grenada.

These leaders should be given a harsh reception at the Prime Ministers Commonwealth Conference in India later this month.

The Peoples Revolution of Grenada suffered the greatest act of treachery from these reactionary Caribbean leaders who are said to have called in the Americans. This act in itself was a flagrant disregard for the sovereignty of an independent nation. It was a severe breach of international law. There is no moral, political, economic or social rights that can have allowed these neighbouring countries to be a party to the rape and destruction of the Grenadian countryside. [as published]

As the Americans pour men and ammunition into Grenada, as they destroy every vestige independence of the Grenadians these Caribbean leaders should be ashamed of their meddling in the internal affairs of a member country. There can be no justification for the conniving with the most powerful fighting machine to lay waste and destroy Grenada.

Grenada did not present a threat to any of these countries.

Every man, woman and child should be ashamed of the actions of these leaders and their part in the dismantling of the Grenadian revolution.

Their hands are stained with the blood of innocent Grenadians. It is a mockery of America's claim to have gone into Grenada to restore law and order, to save lives.

The harsh realities of the situation is that more people have died as a result of the US invasion than those killed by the Peoples Revolutionary Government or the military take over after Maurice Bishop's death. [as published] More buildings have been damaged by the Americans than at any time since the 13th March 1979. In fact more people have been detained by the Americans than at any time since the beginning of the Grenadian Revolution. These facts have been played down by Ronald "cowboy" Reagan and his puppets in the Caribbean.

[Editor's Note: The above article is accompanied by photographs of Tom Adams, Eugenia Charles, Edward Seaga, John Compton, Milton Cato, John Osborne, Vere Bird and Kennedy Simmonds.]

CSO: 3298/201

BRIEFS

INTERPOL MEMBERSHIP--St. Lucia was formally accepted as a member of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) at the General Assembly of the organization held in Cannes, France last month. Commissioner of Police, Mr. Cuthbert Phillips who represented St. Lucia, said that the island had applied for membership to help fight crime which it was at the moment unable to do adequately because of financial constraints. Membership in the organization he said, would be extremely beneficial to the island's never-ending battle with crime. "St. Lucia does not have the finance nor the machinery to combat the sophisticated 'modus operandi' of the regional criminal far less the international terrorists," he said. He added that it was also for this reason that St. Lucia with the other members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States had signed A sub-regional pact for the defence of the islands. "We in the Eastern Caribbean have felt extremely vulnerable in recent times, for it is apparent that certain States far removed from the region have been showing an unhealthy interest in us and our internal affairs," he said. Membership in INTERPOL which is dedicated to ensuring and promoting the "widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the declaration of human rights," Mr. Phillips said would enable St. Lucia to cope with the absence of proper machinery for intelligence gathering, dearth of professional staff and lack of training facilities and opportunities. [Excerpt] [Castries CRUSADER in English 12 Nov 83 p 4]

CSO: 3298/201

VINCENTIAN EDITORIALS URGE U.S. TO GET OUT OF GRENADA

Call for Withdrawal

Kingstown THE VINCENTIAN in English 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

Now that the fighting in Grenada has ceased and the US Forces have carried out their rescue mission, they must leave the little Caribbean country at once; so that the Grenadians can themselves work out their own salvation and destiny. The Vincentian was prepared to accept US intervention, because it seemed the only way to deliver a "cowed" population from a cruel military domination, that could only have been ended by a blood bath, as unarmed people sought to free themselves from armed captors. Now The Vincentian demands that Americans and all other foreigners get out of Grenada forthwith. We feel that not only foreign military personnel but foreign advisers and foreign diplomats should be allowed only brief visits for specific purposes to Grenada until the formation of an interim government.

An OECS peace keeping force should be on hand in large enough numbers to keep the peace and with enough Commonwealth and UN backed authority to keep out or expel interfering foreigners.

Sir Paul Scoon is perforce being used as the only constitutional instrument available. However he should not be allowed a free hand in the choice of the interim government. He should be made to understand by the Queen, or whoever his boss is, that all sectors of the community must be represented by the interim government. The OECS Heads of Government should make sure of this.

Most of the people of Grenada were glad of the U.S. intervention. Although Grenadians died, it was felt that had the largely unarmed population been forced to take on

the Revolutionary Military Council's forces alone to free their country from an unbearable tyranny there would have been a veritable blood bath. There seems to be a consensus among Grenadians, whether they welcomed the invasion or not, that if they had been left to themselves the people would have risen up and removed the RMC.

Maurice Bishop was the chosen Leader of the Grenadian people. Even those who disagreed with many aspects of the PRG's programme and blamed Bishop for not asserting himself more strongly, believed in the man's personal integrity and remained subject to his charisma. On the other hand, long before the Crisis which resulted in Bishop's murder Bernard Coard and his wife Phillis were hated and distrusted by the mass of Grenadians.

Finally the members of the OECS (and any other nations who undertake to help Grenada) must understand clearly, individually and collectively, that they are there NOT to promote the interests of either super power, but to safeguard the will of the Grenadian people as a whole and the human and democratic rights of each Grenadian. It is essential that Grenadians be allowed to maintain and expand the good things that came out of their Revolution. Also the opportunity to use the beneficial initiative which it provided should not be denied the rest of the Caribbean.

Reiteration of Position

Kingstown THE VINCENTIAN in English 18 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] It is not often that we disagree so categorically with our friend George Thomas but we must take

exception to his article "Don't Get Out". Get Out! Get Out!

We made it quite clear in one of our editorials last week that we believe that the Americans, having "rescued" Grenada and removed the threat of a blood bath, should leave immediately.

The American presence in the island is too widespread and insistent to permit Grenadians to return to the image of themselves as a free people. Such an image is very necessary in this reconstruction period.

Neither Mr Thomas nor The Vicentian newspaper has its roots in Grenada. But we would like to draw the attention of both our columnist and our readers generally to the opinion of a rather special Grenadian - the journalist Alister Hughes. Hughes was persecuted for his fearless reporting of facts by the Eric Gairy, the Maurice Bishop and (most recently) the Revolutionary Military Council regimes. He welcomed the American intervention, and was the first to say that "invasion" was a misnomer, what the U.S. troops undertook was a "rescue" operation. In spite of all this, Hughes, in an article which appeared in Time magazine dated November 14, 1983, makes it quite clear that he too thinks that the Americans having accomplished their task should take their departure. He notes that

Grenadians are "worried that the "rescue mission" might turn into an occupying force ...".

We must reiterate that the Americans in our view should remove themselves from the Grenada scene quickly and unbidden. However if they do not the Caribbean nations who invited them to go into Grenada should now insist that they leave.

To out stay their welcome in Grenada would do the reputation of the Americans themselves irreparable damage. It would also reduce the chances of a comprehensive peace in Grenada, opening up old wounds caused by other dictatorial regimes. Regionally the effect would be the institution of distrust in our big North American neighbour; destruction of military safeguards through the friendship of an ally; and a revulsion against what the US stands for. The OECS will certainly be placed in a most unenviable position of misdirected trust if the Americans stay on beyond absolute necessity in Grenada. They will be forced then to appeal for help from the Commonwealth and United Nations to right the wrong they had inadvertently committed by facilitating the military entry of a super power into a Sister State.

CSO: 3298/202

VINCENTIAN CRITICIZES BARBADOS ACTION AGAINST JOURNALIST

Kingstown THE VINCENTIAN in English 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Text]

In the Grenada crisis, Tom Adams once more presented himself and his country in the role of champion of democracy. However the promotion of democracy is a tough, everyday experience that calls for the maintenance of the integrity of the democratic principle at all levels.

Barbadian security personnel were in the multi-national force that entered Grenada to restore it to democracy. How does that fit with the revoking of the work permit of Ricky Singh, Editor of CONTACT, the monthly newspaper of the Caribbean Council of Churches.

Singh's views have never coincided *per se* with Adams; but in spite of this, it is difficult to understand how a self-appointed champion of democracy can attack one of the corner stones of democracy, a free press, by preventing a newspaper editor from functioning. Democracy is in its present state of disregard in many areas because of the inconsistent behaviour of its so-called advocates. For many of these democracy is fine when it protects their interests but to be belittled and even refuted when it threatens their personal ivory towers.

Under a democratic system Ricky Singh has as much right to his opinion as Tom Adams. The fact that Barbados is Adams' country is quite irrelevant to the principle of democracy. There can be no variation in the interpretation they support Government or opposition: are nationals or foreigners, belong to the political right or the political left, are black white, brown or yellow; are men or women.

It is very unfair to the cause of democracy when the leaders of the so-called democratic regimes violate in the name of national interest (but as often as not because of petty spite, propaganda or personal antagonism) this whole ideology that is founded so deeply in human rights and personal well-being.

A Free Press demands freedom to state and freedom to refute. If Contact - through its editor, Singh, is guilty of expressing views contrary to the Barbados Government's way of thought or personally antagonistic to Prime Minister Adams, there are many channels open for reply - not least presumably Contact itself. Adams' resort to the withdrawal of work permits to silence his opponents is not service to democracy.

CSO: 3298/202

BRIEFS

MITCHELL LETTER TO SCOON--Hon James F. Mitchell, MP for the Grenadines President of the New Democratic Party and Leader of the Parliamentary Opposition in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, has written Sir Paul Scoon, Governor General of Grenada, extending his "sincerest wishes...for his successful guidance of Grenada at this critical time" in its history and placing his own 17 years of "elected office" experience at the Governor-General's disposal. Mitchell suggested that Scoon appoint two commissions. The first judicial one to enquire into the killing of Bishop, his colleagues and others; and the second a constitutional one to "hear the voice" of the Grenadian and other concerned Caribbean people. [as published] Mitchell advised against reversion to the old constitution "as though the last 17 years or more years did not exist". [as published] [Text] [Kingstown THE VINCENTIAN in English 18 Nov 83 p 4]

ELECTRICAL SERVICE PROBLEMS--Political Leader of the Progressive Democratic Party and MP for East Kingstown Randolph Russell has written to the Minister of Communications and Works on the state of the electricity supply and the chances that it will collapse completely between now and Christmas. Mr Russell pointed out that an urgent decision has to be taken to salvage the situation. He noted that "the few struggling industries will soon have to close" thus increasing unemployment if present conditions are allowed to continue. The representative for East Kingstown referred to the losses taking place as a result of spoilage; and the danger to health resulting from the "frequent thawing of meats etc". He also declared that children's education was affected when they could not study at nights. Mr Russell said that Government had failed miserably in a previous attempt to control the electricity service; and he, foresaw "CDC becoming another national liability" if it takes over again. [Text] [Kingstown THE VINCENTIAN in English 11 Nov 83 p 1]

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